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Public Health Department,
Guildhall, Cambridge.
April 22nd, 1926.

To the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

In presenting my Report upon the health of the Borough for 1925, the increased size makes it necessary to say a few words of explanation.

It is the desire of the Ministry of Health that every five years the reports of Medical Officers of Health should take the form of a general survey of all the circumstances affecting or likely to affect health, and the year 1925 has been selected for this purpose. Matters such as the water supply, sewage disposal, and scavenging, do not vary greatly from year to year, and consequently do not require mention in every Annual Report. But it is also desirable that from time to time they should be brought under review, and a five-yearly interval is considered to be a suitable one. Hence the appearance of those matters in this year's report.

For the additional information thus contained in this report, I desire to acknowledge my indebtedness to the following :—

G. W. Teasdale, Esq., Borough Engineer and Surveyor.
W. W. Gray, Esq., Manager, Cambridge University and Town Waterworks.
F. G. Preston, Esq., Superintendent, Botanical Gardens.
J. W. Rule, Esq., Clerk to the Guardians.
Jasper Lyon, Esq., Supt. Registrar for Births, Deaths, and Marriages.

I am,
Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
ANDREW J. LAIRD,
Medical Officer of Health.

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Medical Officer of Health, School Medical Officer, and Superintendent of the Infectious Diseases Hospital :

Andrew J. Laird, M.D., C.M., D P.H.

Assistant Ditto.	A. Mabel Gurney, M.B., Ch. B., D.P.H.
Senior Sanitary Inspector	*‡L. H. Dibblin.
Sanitary Inspectors	*‡C. White, W. Stearn.
Disinfector	H. D. Murfitt.
Assistant Disinfector	G. George.
Health Visitors	§Miss E. E. Slack, §Miss A. M. Cole.
Clerical Staff	J. Lambert (Chief Clerk). ‡*J. A. Dawson, P. A. Freestone.
†*Bacteriologist*	W. H. Harvey, M.D.
†*Public Analyst*	J. West Knights, F.I.C., F.C.S.
Ambulance Driver	L. Jacobs.

The Staff at the Infectious Diseases Hospital consists of the Matron (Miss I. M. Mitchell), with 3 sisters, 4 assistant nurses, 6 probationers, and a domestic staff of 10, with two men, one of whom acts also as ambulance driver.

†*Medical Officers of the Infant Welfare Centres :—*

Dr. Joan Cooper, Dr. Robson, Dr. F. E. Apthorpe Webb.

†Part time.
*Sanitary Inspectors' Certificate, R.S.I.
‡Meat Inspectors' Certificate, R.S.I.
§Health Visitors' Certificate, R.S.I.

Borough of Cambridge.

Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1925.

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1. General Statistics.

Area (acres)	5,457
Population (1925)	59,020
Number of inhabited houses	14,995
Rateable Value	£432,211
Sum represented by a penny rate	£1,700

2. Extracts from Vital Statistics of the Year.

		Total.	M.	F.		
Births	Legitimate	806	427	379	Birth Rate	14.1
	Illegitimate	30	16	14		
Deaths		609	286	323	Death rate	10.3

Number of women dying in, or in consequence of, childbirth	from sepsis	1
	,, other causes	—

Deaths of Infants under one year of age per 1,000 births :—

Legitimate	44.0	Illegitimate	1.0	Total	45

Deaths from Measles (all ages)	7
,, Whooping Cough (all ages)	6
,, Diarrhœa (under 2 years of age)	—

Population.—The Registrar-General's estimate of the population at the middle of 1925 is 59,020, a decrease of 100 as compared with 1924. As pointed in my last annual report, there is each year an excess of births over deaths, the excess in 1925 being no less than 227. The apparent decline in population must therefore be attributed either to over-statement at the census or to loss by emigration, or possibly to both these causes. It should be mentioned here also that the undergraduate population, amounting to several thousands, is not included in the above figure.

The following table shows the population of Cambridge at each census since 1801 :—

Year.	Population.
1801	10,087
1811	11,108
1821	14,142
1831	20,817
1841	24,453
1851	27,815
1861	26,361
1871	30,078
1881	34,304
1891	36,983
1901	38,393
*1911	40,027
1921	59,264

*The great increase in the population 1911-21 was due to the extension of the Borough boundaries in 1912 to include the greater part of what had been Chesterton Urban District, and portions of Cherryhinton and Newnham.

Situation and Soil—Cambridge is situated on the border of the Fen land, just below the confluence of several streams which form the River Cam. The river takes a sharp curve, enclosing on its right bank the larger part of the town, and having on its left a smaller and more elevated portion. A small portion of the district to the East rests on chalk, and the remainder on gault, which is capped in the lower parts of the town by the gravels and alluvium.

Altitude—Varies from 20.7 feet close to the Pumping Station, Riverside, to 81 feet close to the Borough boundary on Huntingdon Road.

Social Conditions.—Cambridge is a University town without any great industries. Social life centres round the University, and practically all trades and businesses carried on locally are dependent to a large extent upon this single great factor. This is clearly shown by the occupations given in the Report of the 1921 census.

In this Report the total number of persons "occupied," aged 12 years and over, is stated to be 27,533.

The largest group of employed persons includes those engaged in personal services, a total of 6,010, of whom 3,637 are domestic servants, the remainder being employed in hotels, institutions, lodging houses, etc. There are 4,875 engaged in commercial pursuits, inclusive of 1,607 clerks and typists. Professional occupations employ 2,651 ; transport (rail, road, and water) 2,636 ; tailoring and dressmaking 1,393 ; metal work 1,124, and those engaged in employments dealing with food and drink 1,090. Employing less than 1,000 persons, the principal occupations include 951 engaged in building. This number does not include carpenters (437), painters and decorators (546), nor plumbers (92). Next in diminishing order are 889 returned as engaged in agriculture, including 435 gardeners, florists, etc., and 249 labourers and farm servants. The total number aged 12 years and over given as "unoccupied" and retired is 21,108. The number returned definitely as "retired" is high, *viz.*—952, of whom 796 are males.

Inhabited Houses.—At the 1921 census the number of dwellings occupied by private families was 13,869. The estimated number of dwellings in 1925 is 14,547.

The total number of private families at the census was 14,749, and the average number of persons per family was 3.74.

Rateable Value.—The rateable value of the district is £432,211, and the estimated net produce of a rate of one penny is £1,700.

The expenditure on public health for the year 1925-26 was as follows :—

Public Health £6,522=3.88 pence per pound.
Maternity and Child Welfare £436=0.26 pence per pound.

Recreation Grounds and Open Spaces.—Cambridge is unusually well provided with recreation grounds and open spaces, the area belonging to the town being well distributed and amounting to 340½ acres.

In addition there is a very large area of open grounds and playing fields belonging to the various colleges, much of which is open to the inhabitants of the town, and which effectually prevents the overcrowding of buildings upon the site.

Area.—The total area of the Borough is 5,457 acres.

Meteorology.—Mr. F. G. Preston, Curator of the University Botanic Garden, has kindly furnished the following record of his observations.

	Rain.		Sunshine.		Average 4ft. Earth Thermometer.
	millimetres.	inches.	Hours.	tenths.	Degrees.
January, 1925 ..	26.72	1.05	62	2	41.4
February, ,, ..	62.2	2.45	63	7	44.9
March, ,, ..	23.5	0.93	83	7	43.9
April, ,, ..	44.4	1.75	109	5	41.7
May ,, ..	43.4	1.71	220	4	52.8
June ,, ..	9.20	0.36	257	4	56.7
July ,, ..	42.2	1.66	176	9	59.9
August ,, ..	21.6	0.85	153	4	60.8
September, ,, ..	55.5	3.01	119	8	59.7
October, ,, ..	59.65	2.36	96	4	56.5
November, ,, ..	26.74	1.05	82	4	50.3
December, ,, ..	34.69	1.37	59	9	43.5

The total rainfall for the year was 18.55 inches.

WATER SUPPLY.

The public water supply of Cambridge is in the hands of the Cambridge University and Town Waterworks Company, to whose Manager, Mr. W. W. Gray, I am indebted for the following information :—

The old wells at Cherryhinton have been abandoned, and the supply is now obtained from a deep well in the chalk at Fleam Dyke, just over six miles from the centre of the town.

The supply is plentiful, and has never failed, even in the driest summer. The water is clear, sparkling, and palatable, though hard from the presence of lime salts, and somewhat extravagant for domestic purposes both in soap and fuel from the furring of pipes and boilers.

It is under constant bacteriological and chemical control.

The consumption per head of the population is 25 to 26 gallons daily for domestic purposes, and for trade purposes three to four gallons.

The following is a copy of the results of chemical analysis of a sample taken from a house tap :—

Physical character	Colourless, odourless, clear.
Reaction	Neutral.
Free and saline ammonia	Nil.
Organic ammonia	0.0021
Oxygen absorbed in 3 hours from potassium permanganate at 80° F.	0.0028
Chlorine	1.2600
Nitrogen as Nitrates	0.3500
Nitrites	Nil.
Total solids	18.20
1. Volatile	2.8
2. Fixed	15.4
Total hardness per 100 c.c.	18.0
1. Temporary	14.0
2. Permanent	4.0
Poisonous metals	Nil.

The results are stated in grains per imperial gallon of 70,000 grains.

In addition there are a number of private wells in use in the town, about 35 in all, of which 11 are used for domestic purposes.

MARRIAGES.

The marriages for 1925 numbered 464, a decrease of five compared with the preceding year. The figures for a number of years for Cambridge and the Country as a whole are given here :—

	Marriages.	Marriage-rate per 1,000 of the population.	
		Cambridge.	England & Wales.
1903	278	14.3	15.7
1904	258	13.3	15.5
1905	270	13.8	15.3
1906	309	15.7	15.7
1907	313	15.6	15.9
1908	281	14.1	15.1
1909	323	16.0	14.7
1910	307	15.1	14.7
1911	309	15.4	15.2
1912	335	16.6	15.6
1913	302	14.9	15.7
1914	384	13.4	15.9
1915	527	18.4	19.4
1916	360	12.6	14.9
1917	361	12.3	13.8
1918	414	14.2	15.3
1919	497	16.4	19.7
1920	563	18.7	20.2
1921	430	14.5	16.9
1922	490	16.6	15.7
1923	427	14.4	15.2
1924	469	15.8	15.3
1925	464	15.6	

BIRTHS.*

The following figures show for 1925 and for each year since the extension of the Borough, the number of births, the birth-rates, and the proportion at birth of males to females.

	Total Births.	Males.	Females.	Birth-rate.	No. of Males born per 100 Females
1913	1109	552	557	19.4	99.1
1914	986	485	511	17.4	94.9
1915	997	491	506	17.4	97.0
1916	991	514	477	17.4	107.7
1917	741	378	363	12.6	104.1
1918	821	422	399	14.1	105.7
1919	894	463	431	14.8	107.4
1920	1219	616	603	20.2	102.1
1921	939	486	453	16.5	107.2
1922	904	476	428	15.3	111.2
1923	878	461	417	14.8	110.5
1924	836	428	408	14.1	106.8
1925	836	443	393	14.1	112.7

The birth-rate for England and Wales in 1925 was 18.3 per 1,000.

*92 children were born in Cambridge Institutions whose parents are not residents of the Borough. These are registered and notified in the usual way, but are not included in calculating the birth-rate. 20 children, whose parents are residents of the Borough, were born outside the district, and are therefore included for the purpose of calculating the birth-rate.

Table showing Births in Wards, 1925.

		St. Andrew the Less.	St. Andrew the Great.	Chesterton	Cambridge Without.	Total.
1st Quarter	..	124	22	42	24	212
2nd ,,	..	133	27	40	30	230
3rd ,,	..	121	35	37	19	212
4th ,,	..	109	26	37	10	182
Totals	..	487	110	156	83	836

The number of illegitimate births registered was :—

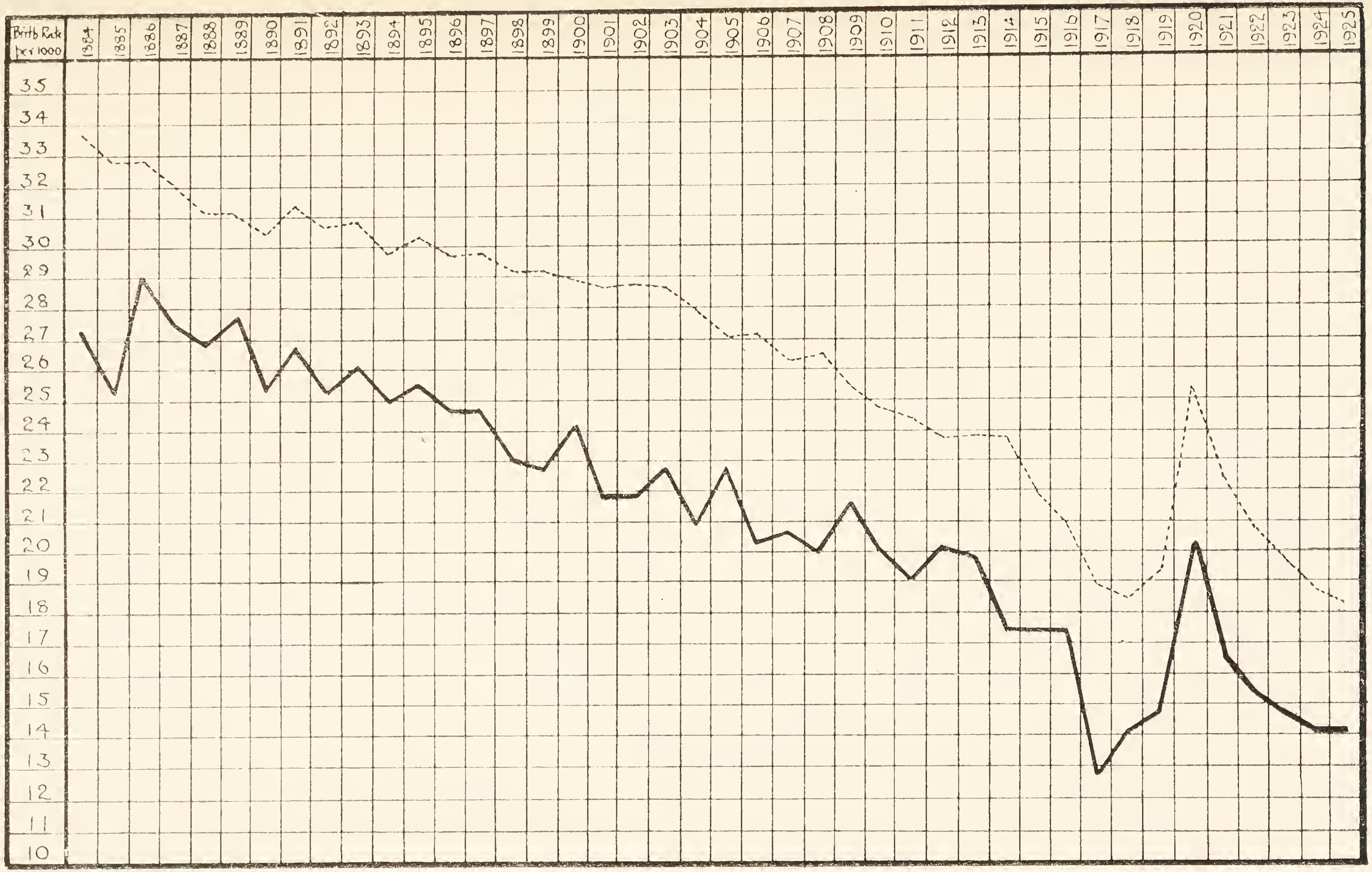
		Illegitimate Births.		Percentage of total Births.
1913	..	45	..	4.0
1914	..	72	..	7.2
1915	..	51	..	5.1
1916	..	72	..	7.2
1917	..	57	..	7.7
1918	..	93	..	7.6
1919	..	77	..	8.6
1920	..	63	..	5.1
1921	..	40	..	4.0
1922	..	31	..	3.4
1923	..	33	..	3.7
1924	..	35	..	4.1
1925	..	30	..	3.5

Notification of Births.—The number of births registered and also notified, and the source of notification are shown below :—

	Registered.	Notified.	Percentage Notified.	Notified by		
				Doctor.	Midwife.	Parent.
1913	1109	965	87.0	280	436	249
1914	996	921	92.4	240	454	227
1915	997	909	91.1	209	443	257
1916	986	928	94.1	188	450	280
1917	741	701	94.6	165	383	153
1918	821	762	92.8	160	456	146
1919	894	876	97.9	179	501	196
1920	1219	1142	93.6	219	699	224
1921	939	939	100.0	165	532	242
1922	980	947	96.6	184	616	147
1923	950	917	96.5	122	620	175
1924	915	895	97.8	119	633	143
1925	908	901	99.2	109	662	130

Still-Births.—The number notified belonging to Cambridge was 35, being 3.8 per cent. of the total number of births notified. The proportion in 1924 was 3.6 per cent.

CHART SHOWING THE BIRTH-RATE OF CAMBRIDGE SINCE 1884.



The dotted line represents the rate for England and Wales.

Natural Increase of the Population.—The following figures show the natural increase or the excess of births over deaths in each year :—

	Total Births.	Total Deaths.	Natural Increase.
1913	1109	680	429
1914	996	728	268
1915	997	888	109
1916	986	680	306
1917	741	634	107
1918	821	770	51
1919	894	646	248
1920	1219	568	651
1921	939	638	301
1922	904	674	230
1923	878	623	253
1924	836	700	136
1925	836	609	227

TABLE I.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1925 *and previous Years.*

YEAR	Population estimated to Middle of each year.	BIRTHS			TOTAL DEATHS. REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.		TRANSFERABLE DEATHS.‡		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT			
			NETT.						UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.		ALL AGES.	
		Uncorrected Number.	Number.	Rate.	*Number.	Rate.	of Non-residents registered in the District.	of Residents not registered in the district.	*Number.	Rate per 1,000 nett Births.	*Number.	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1917	†52282 ‖58280	741	741	12.6	725	13.8	124	33	53	71	634	12.1
1918	†51981 ‖58243	821	821	14.1	822	15.7	110	58	54	65	770	14.8
1919	†57849 ‖60261	897	894	14.8	740	12.7	130	36	44	49	646	11.1
1920	60154	1239	1219	20.2	681	11.3	145	32	50	41	568	9.4
1921	59262	1039	939	16.5	768	13.1	159	29	52	55	638	10.7
1922	58900	980	904	15.3	805	13.6	170	39	62	68	674	11.4
1923	59130	950	878	14.8	726	12.3	152	49	42	48	623	10.5
1924	59120	915	836	14.1	796	13.5	149	53	46	55	700	11.8
1925	59020	908	836	14.1	745	12.6	174	38	38	45	609	10.3

NOTES.—This Table is arranged to show the gross births and deaths in the district, and the births and deaths properly belonging to it with the corresponding rates.

†Population for calculating Death rate. ‖Population for calculating Birth Rate.

*In Column 6 are included the whole of the deaths registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district.

In Column 12 are entered the number in Column 6, corrected by subtraction of the number in Column 8 and by addition of the number in Column 9. Deaths in Column 10 are similarly corrected by subtraction of the deaths under 1, included in the number given in Column 8, and by addition of the deaths under 1 included in the number given in Column 9.

‡" Transferable Deaths " are deaths of persons who, having a fixed or usual residence in England or Wales, die in a district other than that in which they resided.

Table III.

Causes of and ages at Death during the Year 1925. See notes on next page.

Cause of Death.	Nett Deaths at the subjoined Ages of "Residents" whether occurring within or without the District (*a*).									Deaths in or belonging to localities (at all ages)				Total Deaths whether of "Residents" or "Non-Residents" in Institutions
	All ages.	Under 1.	1 and under 2.	2 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	St. Andrew the Less	St. Andrew the Great.	Chesterton	Cambridge Without.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10					11
All causes { Certified (*c*)	607	37	9	9	12	15	51	151	323	322	101	131	53	300
All causes { Uncertified	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..
Enteric Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Small-pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	7	3	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	6	1	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2
Whooping Cough	6	3	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	5	..	1	..	..
Diphtheria and Croup	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
Influenza	22	1	..	..	..	..	2	4	15	12	7	1	2	..
Erysipelas	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	1
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	46	..	1	1	1	6	17	18	2	25	3	12	6	10
Tuberculous Meningitis	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Other Tuberculous diseases	5	..	..	1	..	1	1	2	..	3	1	1	..	7
Cancer, malignant disease	85	..	..	..	1	1	4	43	36	44	10	20	11	35
Rheumatic Fever	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	3
Meningitis (d)	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2
Organic Heart Disease	58	..	..	..	..	..	2	11	45	23	13	17	5	17
Bronchitis	40	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	35	24	6	8	2	11
Pneumonia (all forms)	24	4	5	..	1	..	..	3	11	10	6	5	3	8
Other diseases of Respiratory organs	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	5	5	..	3	..	..
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (*e*)	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	2	..	1	..	2
Appendicitis and Typhilitis	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	6
Cirrhosis of Liver	7	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	3	4	..	3	..	4
Alcoholism	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	9	9	2	2	..	10
Puerperal Fever	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	3
Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth	19	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	3	1	2	8
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide	19	2	..	1	3	1	4	4	4	9	5	4	1	26
Suicide	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	3	1	..	..	..
Other Defined Diseases	233	2	..	1	2	5	14	54	155	121	41	51	20	141
	609	38	9	9	12	15	51	152	323	323	101	132	53	300
Sub entries included in above figures: Poliomyelitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Encephalitis Lethargica	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Lobar Pneumonia	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..
Pneumonia	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	3	3	..	1	..
Pleurisy	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..

NOTES TO TABLE.

The classification and numbering of Causes of Death are those of the " Short List " on page XXV. of the Manual of the International List of Causes of Death, which has been consulted and followed in all cases of doubt.

(*a*) All " Transferable Deaths " of residents, *i.e.*, of persons resident in the District who have died outside it, are *included* with the other deaths in columns 2–10. Transferable deaths of non-residents, *i.e.*, of persons resident in England and Wales who have died in the District, are in like manner *excluded* from these columns. For the precise meaning of the term " transferable " deaths *see* footnote to Table 1.

(*b*) All deaths occurring in Institutions for the sick and infirm situated within the district, whether of residents or non-residents are entered in the last column of Table III.

(*c*) All deaths certified by registered Medical Practitioners and all Inquest cases are classed as " Certified "; all other deaths are regarded as " Uncertified."

(*d*) Exclusive of " Tuberculous Meningitis " (10), but inclusive of Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.

(*e*) This includes deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis at all ages.

N.B.—Deaths of soldiers and sailors occurring in hospitals and institutions in the district are excluded from the total number of deaths registered in the district, and such deaths are excluded from column 11 of Table III.

DEATHS.

The number of deaths of Cambridge people occurring in Cambridge and elsewhere in 1925 was 609. The Registrar General gives the number as 614. The death rate per 1,000 of the population was 10.3, and has been less on only one occasion, *viz.* 9.4 in 1920.

The death-rates from 1913 were: 1913, 11.9; 1914, 12.7; 1915, 16.4; 1916, 12.5; 1917, 12.1; 1918, 14.8; 1919, 11.1; 1920, 9.4; 1921, 10.7; 1922, 11.4; 1923, 10.5; 1924, 11.8.

The death-rate for England and Wales in 1925 was 12.2 per 1,000.

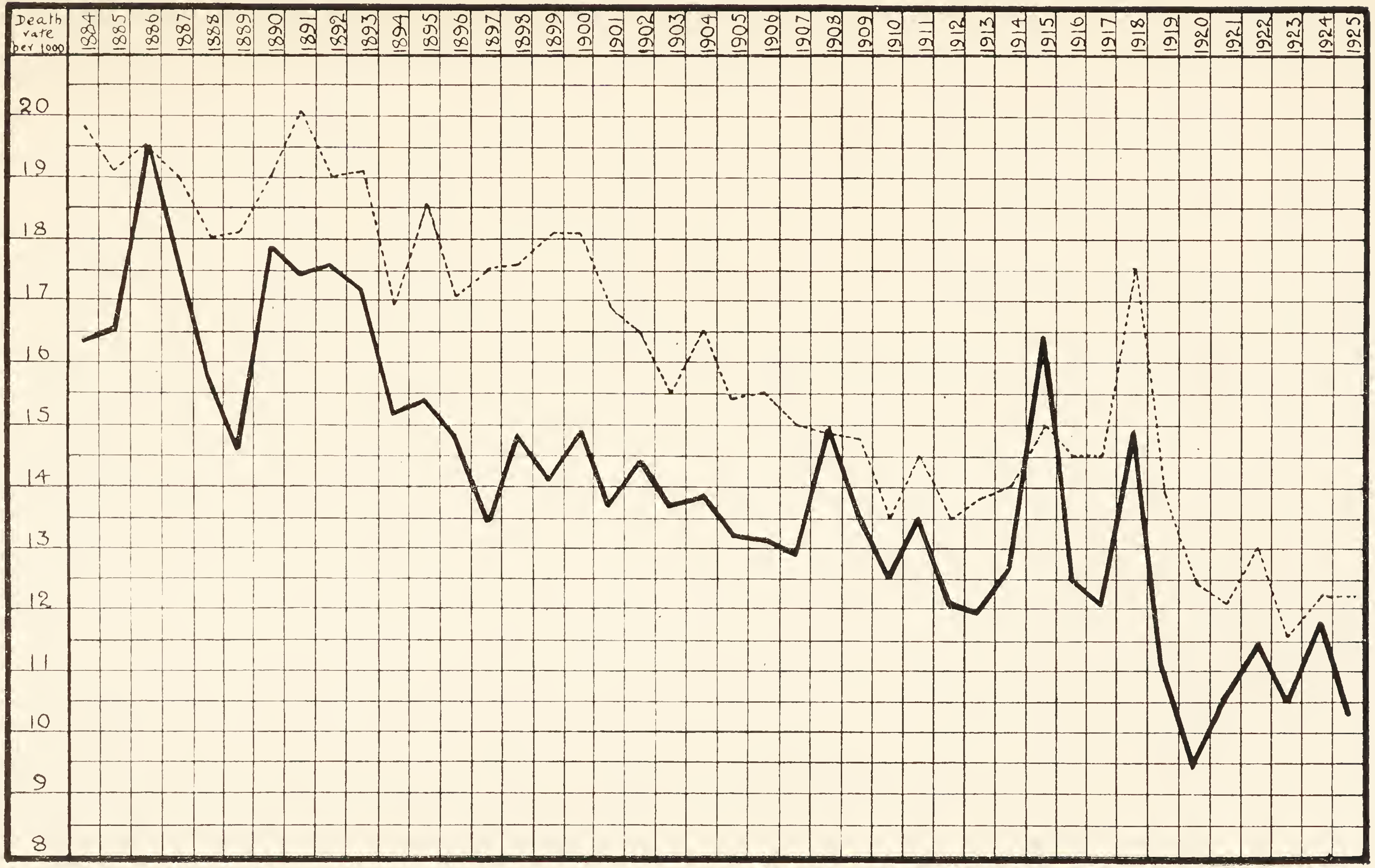
Seasonal Mortality.—The mortality in the four quarters of the year is shown below:—

	Deaths.	Death rate per 1,000.	Rate for England and Wales.
First Quarter ..	186	12.6	14.5
Second ,, ..	150	10.1	11.7
Third ,, ..	118	7.9	9.7
Fourth ,, ..	155	10.5	12.9
	609	10.3	12.2

The principal causes of death in 1924 and 1925, together with the average of the past ten years, and the progress of mortality in each of the main contributory groups, are shown in the two Tables which follow.

Disease.	1924	1925	Average No. of deaths for past 10 years.
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	46	46	45
Other forms of Tuberculosis	16	6	13
Pneumonia (all forms)	33	24	34
Other diseases of Respiratory System ..	65	48	59
Influenza	27	22	28
Diseases of Heart and Blood Vessels ..	89	73	85
Cancer	84	85	82
Diseases of Digestive System other than Diarrhœa and Enteritis	39	26	31
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	25	13	16
Congenital Malformations including Premature birth	20	19	22
Cerebral Haemorrhage	40	41	36

CHART SHOWING THE DEATH-RATE OF CAMBRIDGE SINCE 1884



The dotted line represents the rate for England and Wales.

Year.	Diseases of the Circulatory System.		Diseases of the Digestive System.		Diseases of the Nervous System.		Diseases of the Respiratory System.		Cancer.		Tuberculosis (All Forms).	
	Deaths.	Death Rate.	Deaths.	Death Rate.	Deaths.	Death Rate.	Deaths.	Death Rate.	Deaths.	Death Rate.	Deaths.	Death Rate.
1913	92	1.61	46	0.80	63	1.13	69	1.20	70	1.22	61	1.06
1914	100	1.75	50	0.87	75	1.31	95	1.66	67	1.17	73	1.28
1915	108	1.99	59	0.90	69	1.27	166	3.07	83	1.53	69	1.29
1916	82	1.44	35	0.61	73	1.28	120	2.11	78	1.37	70	1.23
1917	95	1.63	50	0.85	69	1.18	95	1.63	82	1.40	69	1.18
1918	98	1.68	40	0.68	83	1.42	104	1.78	71	1.21	76	1.34
1919	92	1.59	34	0.58	50	0.88	104	1.79	79	1.36	52	0.90
1920	98	1.63	32	0.53	51	0.85	69	1.14	78	1.29	51	0.85
1921	99	1.67	36	0.60	74	1.24	87	1.46	87	1.46	55	0.92
1922	107	1.81	26	0.44	67	1.12	106	1.79	86	1.46	50	0.84
1923	97	1.63	38	0.64	69	1.16	84	1.41	94	1.58	54	0.91
1924	100	1.69	44	0.72	64	1.08	98	1.65	84	1.42	62	1.04
1925	80	1.35	29	0.49	82	1.38	72	1.22	85	1.43	52	0.87

Deaths in Public Institutions.—During the year 147 deaths of Cambridge residents occurred in Public Institutions. The following is a summary :—

Institution.	Number.	Per cent of total deaths.
Addenbrooke's Hospital	63	10.3
Isolation Hospital	2	0.3
Cambridge Union Workhouse	49	8.4
Chesterton Workhouse	3	0.4
Papworth Tuberculosis Colony	8	1.2
Fulbourn Mental Hospital	9	1.4
Other Institutions	13	2.1
Total	147	24.1

The following was the proportion of institutional deaths per 100 deaths in previous years : 1920, 22 ; 1921, 26 ; 1922, 21 ; 1923, 24 ; 1924, 28.

Deaths from Gas Poisoning.—Three deaths occurred during the year from this cause under circumstances which tended to show that if gas fittings, including the flues of geysers, are kept in proper condition, and rooms such as bedrooms and bathrooms are kept properly ventilated, casualties of this sort would never arise.

In one case death resulted from a defective hot-water geyser, used in a bathroom with closed window, and in the second, two deaths were caused by a leak from the gas tap in a bedroom in which the window was closed. Death was caused by carbon-monoxide, which is present in our gas to the extent of 15 per cent.

The warning against the risks run from defective gas fittings in unventilated rooms is worth respecting. Not only should the fittings when first supplied be suitable and of good quality, but periodical overhaul is absolutely necessary, and never under any circumstances should the ventilation by windows or chimneys be neglected.

Infant Mortality.—The number of deaths of infants under one year old was 38, or 45 per 1.000 births. This is the second lowest infant mortality rate yet recorded.

	No. of Infant Deaths.	Proportion per 1000 births.	Percentage of total deaths at all ages.	Infant Mortality rate in England and Wales.
1914	78	78	10.7	105
1915	88	88	9.9	110
1916	72	72	10.5	91
1917	53	71	8.3	97
1918	54	65	7.0	97
1919	44	49	6.8	89
1920	50	41	8.8	80
1921	52	55	8.1	83
1922	62	68	9.2	77
1923	42	48	6.7	69
1924	46	55	6.5	75
1925	38	45	6.2	75

The causes of these deaths for the past five years are shown below.

Causes of Infant Deaths.	Deaths of Infants under 1 year.				
	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Total—All causes	52	62	42	46	38
Measles	—	2	—	—	3
Whooping Cough	—	5	—	—	3
Diarrhœal Diseases	6	4	1	2	—
Bronchitis and Pneumonia ..	11	16	6	11	7
Tuberculous Diseases	1	2	2	2	1
Convulsions	2	—	1	3	—
Premature Birth	11	9	12	9	14
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	9	9	5	5	4
Atelectasis	1	3	—	3	—
All other causes	11	12	15	11	6

There were no deaths in 1925 of children under two years from diarrhoea and enteritis.

TABLE IV.

INFANT MORTALITY, 1925.

Nett Deaths from stated causes at various Ages under 1 year of Age.
See Note (*a*).

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Under 1 week.	1-2 weeks.	2-3 weeks.	3-4 weeks.	Total under 1 month.	1-3 months.	3-6 months.	6-9 months.	9-12 months.	Total Deaths under 1 year
All causes Certified ..	14	3	1	—	18	6	3	5	5	37
All causes Uncertified ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Small-pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chicken-pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	3
Diphtheria and Croup ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuberculous Meningitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Abdominal Tuberculosis (*b*)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Tuberculous Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meningitis (*not Tuberculous*)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Convulsions..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Laryngitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bronchitis	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	3
Pneumonia (all forms) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	4
Diarrhoea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteritis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gastritis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Syphilis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rickets	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suffocation, overlying ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Injury at Birth	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Atelectasis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Congenital Malformations (*c*)	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Premature Birth	11	2	..	..	13	1	..	..	..	14
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	1	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	4
Other causes	2	..	..	..	2	1	..	1	..	4
TOTALS	14	3	1	—	18	7	3	5	5	38

Nett Births in the year	legitimate ..	806	Nett Deaths in the year of	legitimate infants	37
	illegitimate ..	30		illegitimate infants	1

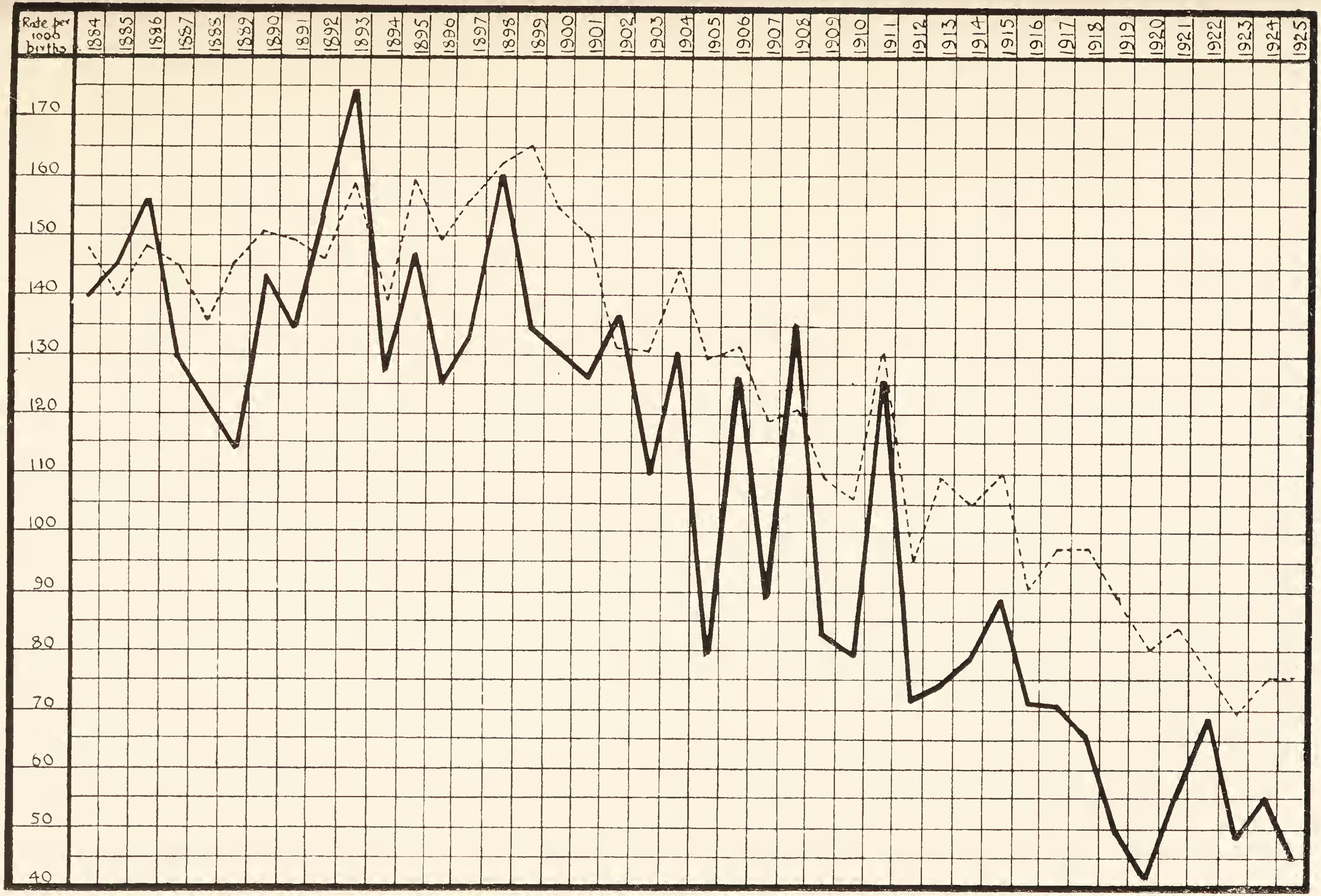
(*a*) The total in the last column of Table IV. is equal to the total in column 10 of Table I., and in column 3 of Table III.

(*b*) Under Abdominal Tuberculosis are included deaths from Tuberculous Peritonitis and Enteritis, and from Tabes Mesenterica.

(*c*) The total deaths from Congenital Malformations, Premature Birth, Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus, equal the total in Table III, under the heading Congenital Debility and Malformation including Premature Birth.
Want of Breast Milk is also included under Atrophy and Debility.

(*d*) For references to meaning of any other headings, *see* notes attached to Table III.

CHART SHOWING INFANTILE MORTALITY PER 1,000 BIRTHS IN CAMBRIDGE SINCE 1884.



The dotted line represents the rate for England and Wales.

Table showing Birth Rate, Death Rate, and Infantile Mortality Rate of Cambridge since 1900.

Year.	No. of Births.	Birth Rate.	No. of Deaths.	Death Rate.	Infantile Mortality Rate.	Average five years.		
						Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Infantile Mortality Rate.
1900	923	24.1	608	15.7	132	22.1	14.2	126.4
1901	794	20.6	527	13.6	127			
1902	842	21.8	557	14.2	135			
1903	884	22.8	541	13.8	108			
1904	819	21.0	550	13.9	130			
1905	891	22.8	531	13.4	78	21.0	13.6	102.2
1906	791	20.1	530	13.3	127			
1907	816	20.7	517	12.9	88			
1908	791	20.0	603	15.0	135			
1909	854	21.5	548	13.5	83			
1910	799	20.0	513	12.5	76	19.2	12.5	84.6
1911	764	19.0	551	13.6	125			
*1912	1140	20.1	740	12.1	71			
1913	1109	19.4	670	11.9	73			
1914	996	17.4	728	12.7	78			
1915	997	17.4	888	16.4	88	15.3	13.5	69.0
1916	991	17.4	683	13.0	72			
1917	741	12.6	634	12.1	71			
1918	821	14.1	770	14.8	65			
1919	894	14.8	646	11.1	49			
1920	1219	20.2	568	9.4	41	16.2	10.7	53.4
1921	939	16.5	638	10.7	55			
1922	904	15.3	674	11.4	68			
1923	878	14.8	623	10.5	48			
1924	836	14.1	700	11.8	55			
1925	836	14.1	609	10.3	45			

*The Borough was extended in 1912.

Deaths of Children 1 to 5 years of Age.—The total number of deaths at this age period was 18 or 2.9 per cent of the total deaths at all ages.

The chief causes of death were as follows :—

	1914	'15	'16	'17	'18	'19	'20	'21	'22	'23	'24	'25
Infectious Diseases Scarlet fever, Diptheria. Measles, Whooping cough	9	50	12	3	9	2	2	1	5	5	1	6
Tuberculosis— Pulmonary ..	—	3	1	—	4	—	2	1	—	—	—	2
Other forms ..	1	2	2	3	—	7	2	1	3	1	4	1
Bronchitis and Pneumonia ..	7	19	2	4	12	8	1	5	9	6	8	7
Diarrhoea and Enteritis ..	1	1	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	1	—
Convulsions ..	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	3	—
Meningitis ..	—	—	—	1	2	3	—	2	2	—	—	—
Rickets ..	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
All other Diseases	6	3	8	5	9	4	2	2	4	4	4	2
	24	80	26	18	38	23	12	13	21	17	21	18

Table showing Mortality Rate per 1,000 births of children under 1 year, and 1 to 5 years, since 1897.

Year.	Under 1.	1–5 years.
1897	133	39
1898	160	93
1899	136	36
1900	132	56
1901	127	40
1902	135	67
1903	108	48
1904	130	38
1905	78	41
1906	129	67
1907	88	28
1908	135	108
1909	83	23
1910	76	36
1911	125	77
1912	71	49
1913	73	29
1914	80	24
1915	88	80
1916	72	26
1917	71	24
1918	65	46
1919	49	26
1920	41	10
1921	55	14
1922	68	23
1923	48	19
1924	55	25
1925	45	21

Cancer.—Under this term are grouped all deaths registered as due to cancer, carcinoma, malignant disease, epithelioma and sarcoma.

The total number of deaths is one more than the preceding year. With the exception of six between 25 and 45 years of age, all the deaths occurred among persons aged 45 and over.

The average annual number of deaths for 1893 to 1902 is 37 or 0.91 per 1,000 of the population ; for 1903 to 1912, 46, or 1.05 per 1,000, and 1913 to 1922, 78, or 1.39 per 1,000 ; for 1923, 94, or 1.60 per 1,000 : for 1924, 84, or 1.42 per 1,000 ; for 1925, 85 or 1.43 per 1.000.

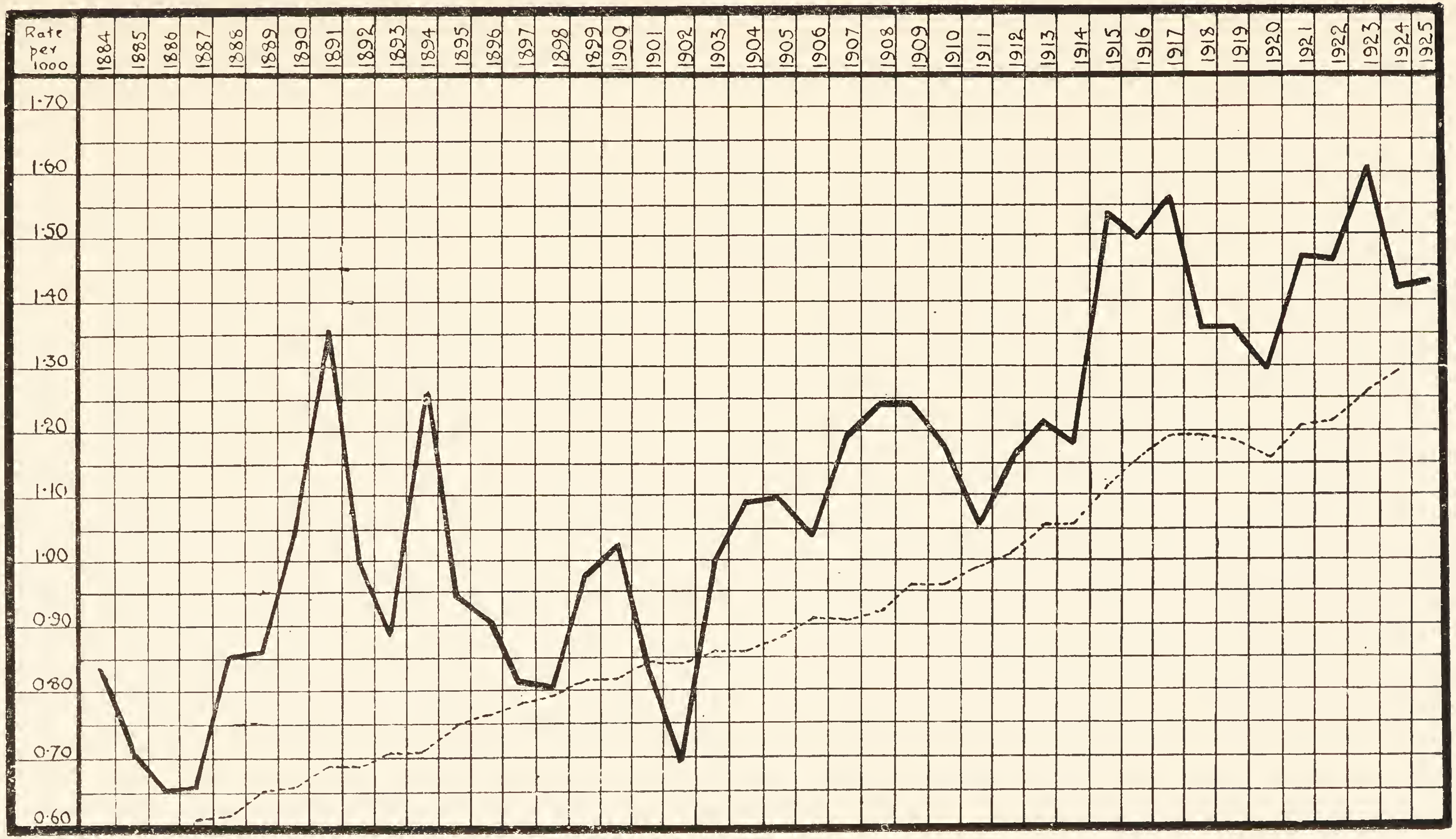
The mortality from this cause for each year, 1913 onward is as follows :—

		Deaths.			Death-rate per 1000
		Males.	Females.		
1913	..	34	36	..	1.22
1914	..	24	43	..	1.17
1915	..	33	50	..	1.53
1916	..	37	41	..	1.49
1917	..	41	41	..	1.56
1918	..	28	43	..	1.36
1919	..	27	52	..	1.36
1920	..	35	43	..	1.29
1921	..	35	52	..	1.46
1922	..	43	43	..	1.46
1923	..	44	50	..	1.60
1924	..	35	49	..	1.42
1925	..	42	43	..	1.43

In the following table the sites of fatal cancer for both sexes are shown for each year in the extended Borough :—

Year.	Buccal cavity (lip, tongue, etc.)		Stomach, Liver, etc.		Intestines, rectum, peritoneum.		Female genital organs.		Breast.		Skin.		Other Organs.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1913	3	1	7	7	12	6	–	8	–	9	1	–	11	5	34	36
1914	2	–	8	14	10	8	–	9	–	8	–	–	4	4	24	43
1915	7	–	12	9	7	11	–	11	–	11	–	–	7	8	33	50
1916	5	–	14	5	12	11	–	11	1	9	1	1	4	4	37	41
1917	5	–	15	11	12	9	–	5	–	7	1	2	8	7	41	41
1918	4	1	10	11	9	8	–	7	1	11	1	1	4	4	28	43
1919	1	–	17	13	3	12	–	9	–	9	–	2	6	7	27	52
1920	4	1	17	15	8	8	–	7	–	11	–	–	6	1	35	43
1921	6	–	12	15	7	12	–	10	–	11	–	–	10	4	35	52
1922	6	–	11	14	17	13	–	9	–	5	1	–	8	2	43	43
1923	6	–	12	9	16	12	–	10	–	14	1	–	9	5	44	50
1924	5	1	14	6	9	13	–	9	–	12	–	–	7	8	35	49
1925	5	–	19	8	6	13	–	7	–	10	–	–	12	5	42	43

CHART SHOWING DEATH RATES FROM CANCER IN CAMBRIDGE SINCE 1884.



The dotted line represents the rate for England and Wales.

Diseases of the Respiratory System.—The deaths recorded from the principal members of this group are as follows :—

	Average for years 1903-12	1913	'14	'15	'16	'17	'18	'19	'20	'21	'22	'23	'24	Average for years 1913-24	'25
Bronchitis ..	39	29	44	93	74	50	47	64	41	36	59	49	52	53	40
Pneumonia ..	20	15	11	38	21	20	25	17	15	22	17	15	11	19	9
Broncho-Pneumonia	16	8	24	28	11	15	27	17	7	20	25	11	22	18	15
Others ..	8	17	16	7	14	10	5	6	6	9	5	9	13	10	8
Total ..	83	69	95	166	120	95	104	104	69	87	106	84	98	100	72

Influenza.—There were 22 deaths from this cause during the year. The number in 1924 was twenty-seven, and in 1923 ten. Nineteen of the deaths were of persons over 45 years of age.

Maternal Mortality in Cambridge.—Figures are available for the past 50 years. For convenience of comparison these have been divided into four periods of 12 years each, and the deaths divided into those resulting from puerperal infection, and those arising from other puerperal conditions. The figures are as follows :—

Period.	Total deaths from Puerperal sepsis.	 Other puerperal conditions.
1876–1887	18	No record until 1883.
1888–1899	17	19
1900–1911	10	20
*1912–1923	12	25
(Old Borough)	(9)	(11)
1924	2	2
1925	1	—

*The Borough was extended in 1912.

VACCINATION.

The information given below has been kindly supplied by Mr. Rule, Clerk to the Guardians.

	1924	For the period Jan. to June, 1925
Number of Births	913	486
,, ,, Successful Vaccinations ..	330	146
,, ,, Certificates of Insusceptibility..	2	—
,, ,, Statutory Declarations of Conscientious Objection ..	499	290
,, who died Unvaccinated ..	45	21
,, postponed by Medical Certificate	6	7
,, removed to other districts ..	12	8
,, not found	12	3
,, in abeyance	7	4
Percentage successfully Vaccinated ..	36.14	30.04
Percentage successfully Vaccinated, excluding those who died Unvaccinated ..	38.01	31.40

POOR-LAW RELIEF STATISTICS.

I am indebted to Mr. Rule, Clerk to the Guardians, for the following figures relating to Pauperism in Cambridge.

1. Numbers relieved in Workhouse during 6 months ended 30th September, 1925 :—		
Able-bodied	13	
Not Able-bodied	246	
Lunatics	8	
Persons certified under Mental Deficiency Act	8	
Children	14	
		289
Vagrants		5262
2. Numbers relieved in Children's Home	22	
3. Number in receipt of Home Assistance :—		
Ordinary	397	
Unemployed	114	
		511
4. Number of Out-door Vagrants	Nil.	

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

The following is a list of the diseases which are now notifiable :—

Scarlet Fever
Diphtheria
Membranous Croup
Typhoid (Enteric and Paratyphoid Fever)
Puerperal Fever
Cholera
Erysipelas
Malaria
Dysentery
Smallpox
Typhus Fever
Relapsing Fever
Continued Fever
Plague
Pulmonary Tuberculosis
Other Forms of Tuberculosis
Trench Fever
Ophthalmia Neonatorum
Cerebro-Spinal Fever
Acute Poliomyelitis
Acute Encephalitis Lethargica
Acute Polio-Encephalitis
Acute *Primary* Pneumonia
Acute *Influenzal* Pneumonia

Diseases which are *not* notifiable are Measles, German Measles, Mumps, Whooping Cough, Chicken Pox, and Influenza.

TABLE II. **Cases of Infectious Disease notified during 1925.**

DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED.													Admitted to Hospital	DEATHS.												
	Under 1	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 65	65 and over	Total		Under 1	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 65	65 and over	Total
Small Pox ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria ..	..	1	1	2	5	10	7	2	3	1	..	..	32	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Scarlet Fever ..	..	2	2	..	5	22	16	21	8	2	..	..	78	42	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Enteric Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Pneumonia ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	4	8	3	7	..	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	4	7
Erysipelas ..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	4	..	4	4	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2
Encephalitis Lethargiea ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Acute Poliomyelitis	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Enteric Fever.—Only one case occurred during the year. The patient was a railway employee. The diagnosis was confirmed by the serum reaction.

Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.—It will be seen from the figures given below that the number of notifications was the third lowest since 1903. The diagnosis was confirmed in 25, the others being cases of Vincent's Angina and Tonsillitis.

The incidence and fatality of diphtheria in Cambridge is shown in the table below :—

	Cases.	Deaths.	Fatality per cent.
1903	68	11	16.1
1904	39	10	25.6
1905	65	18	27.7
1906	31	12	38.7
1907	33	3	9.1
1908	78	6	7.7
1909	59	7	11.8
1910	59	14	23.7
1911	112	19	16.9
1912	193	47	24.3
1913	101	22	21.7
1914	133	22	16.5
1915	68	16	23.0
1916	103	14	13.6
1917	30	4	13.3
1918	49	10	20.4
1919	121	8	6.6
1920	107	3	2.8
1921	29	3	10.3
1922	89	2	2.2
1923	74	11	14.8
1924	51	6	11.7
1925	32	1	3.1

The cases were distributed throughout the year as follows :—

January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
2	7	1	3	1	—	—	—	3	9	6	—

Twenty-four cases were Elementary School Children ; and 2 were under school age.

The numbers from each school were :—

Abbey Infants' 4. St. Paul's Infants' 4. Park Street Girls' 3. St. Giles' Mixed 2. Abbey Mixed 2, and Brunswick Girls', Brunswick Boys', Milton Road Infants', Morley Memorial Mixed, King Street Infants', East Road Boys', Central Girls', St. Giles' Infants', and St. Paul's Girls' one each.

Ten visits were paid to the schools in connection with the occurrence of cases among the scholars, and " swabbings " for bacteriological examination were taken from the throats and noses of 532 children. Eleven, or 2.0 per cent, gave positive results. Ten of the schools gave entirely negative results, but the value of the work is shown by the fact that at one school, eleven children were found to be diphtheria " carriers." Two of those carriers had already suffered from diphtheria, one in 1920 and a second just six months previously.

Scarlet Fever.—The number of notifications received during the year was 78. 18 of the cases occurred at the Leys School, 11 at Addenbrooke's Hospital, and 4 in Colleges. The disease on the whole was of a mild type, only one death having occurred.

The incidence and fatality of this disease since 1904 are shown below :—

	Cases.	Deaths.	Fatality per cent.
1904	66	2	3.0
1905	132	2	1.5
1906	101	1	1.0
1907	76	1	1.3
1908	36	—	—
1909	121	1	0.8
1910	141	—	—
1911	331	1	0.3
1912	379	7	1.8
1913	312	4	1.2
1914	176	—	—
1915	87	2	2.3
1916	85	—	—
1917	45	—	—
1918	18	—	—
1919	69	2	2.9
1920	57	—	—
1921	74	1	1.3
1922	100	1	1.0
1923	62	1	1.6
1924	96	—	—
1925	78	1	1.3

The cases occurred throughout the year as follows :—

January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.
8	8	1	4	5	6	10	2	2

October.	November.	December.
11	15	6

Forty-two were removed to the Infectious Diseases Hospital. There were four " return " cases, *i.e.*, cases due to the release from isolation of a patient still in an infectious condition. Three of these were from the hospital, and one from home.

Influenza.—Three notifications of influenzal pneumonia were received.

The number of notifications recorded each year since the great outbreak of 1918 is as follows :—

Year.	Notifications of Influenzal Pneumonia.	Deaths from Influenza.
1918	–	127
1919	5	33
1920	2	6
1921	–	8
1922	19	40
1923	3	10
1924	5	27
1925	3	22

Measles.—Measles ceased to be compulsorily notifiable at the end of 1919.

The principal source of information now of its prevalence are the notifications of cases occurring among Elementary School Children. These are obtained from Head Teachers and School Attendance Officers. The number notified in this way during 1925 was 677.

The cases are dealt with by means of the visits of School Nurses, the domiciliary nursing of selected cases by arrangement with the District Nursing Association, and the hospital care of cases which cannot be satisfactorily dealt with at home.

The record for several years back is as follows :—

1917, 160 ; 1918, 225 ; 1919, 463 ; 1920, 538 ; 1921, 53 ; 1922, 258 ; 1923, 322 ; 1924, 473.

The following figures show the mortality from this disease since 1900 :—

	Deaths.	Death-rate.		Deaths.	Death-rate.
1900	1	0.02	1913	1	0.01
1901	2	0.05	1914	2	0.03
1902	44	1.14	1915	59	1.09
1903	0	0.00	1916	1	0.01
1904	12	0.30	1917	1	0.01
1905	9	0.23	1918	2	0.03
1906	1	0.02	1919	3	0.05
1907	0	0.00	1920	2	0.03
1908	33	0.83	1921	0	0.00
1909	1	0.02	1922	4	0.06
1910	0	0.00	1923	0	0.00
1911	31	0.77	1924	0	0.00
1912	3	0.05	1925	7	0.11

Whooping Cough.—The number of cases notified from the Elementary Schools was :—In 1917, 20 ; 1918, 614 ; 1919, 38 ; 1920, 75 ; 1921, 142 ; 1922, 297 ; 1923, 42 ; 1924, 15 ; and 1925, 283. This disease is dealt with on similar lines to Measles.

The mortality record since 1900 is as follows :—

	Deaths.	Death-rate.		Deaths.	Death-rate.
1900	21	0.55	1913	12	0.21
1901	0	0.00	1914	2	0.03
1902	5	0.13	1915	2	0.03
1903	7	0.18	1916	15	0.26
1904	0	0.00	1917	0	0.00
1905	0	0.00	1918	1	0.01
1906	16	0.40	1919	1	0.01
1907	0	0.00	1920	0	0.00
1908	32	0.80	1921	0	0.00
1909	0	0.00	1922	7	0.11
1910	8	0.20	1923	0	0.00
1911	0	0.00	1924	0	0.00
1912	19	0.23	1925	6	0.10

Encephalitis Lethargica (commonly called " sleepy sickness.")

Five cases were notified, one being a male aged 77 years, and four females aged 51, 49, 39, and 34 years.

One case terminated fatally.

Puerperal Fever.—Three cases, of which one appeared to be undoubted Puerperal Septicaemia, were notified as Puerperal Fever during the year. All were removed for treatment to Addenbrooke's Hospital.

One case terminated fatally.

Infantile Paralysis.—Only one case was notified during the year, a child of two who had arrived in a caravan with its parents from Essex.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.—Four cases notified.

There have been no cases of Small-pox, Malaria, or Cerebro-spinal Meningitis during 1925.

Information was received of five persons who had travelled from India upon ships in which Small-pox had occurred. The persons concerned were visited until the period of quarantine had elapsed.

Tuberculosis.—The number of cases notified during 1925 has fallen to almost the usual figure, and the year 1924 stands out in even greater relief than before as an unusual phenomenon.

The figures for each year since 1913 are as follows :—

	1914	'15	'16	'17	'18	'19	'20	'21	'22	'23	'24	'25
Pulmonary	102	145	111	105	107	130	135	98	109	124	254	154
Non-pulmonary	13	11	41	66	28	36	23	20	12	45	147	30
	115	156	152	171	135	166	158	118	121	169	401	184

The ages of the cases notified and of the fatal cases are shown below :—

	New Cases.				Deaths.			
Age.	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
Periods.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
1—5	3	..	7	2	2	..	..	1
5—10	11	6	9	3	..	..	..	..
10—15	4	7	..	2	..	1	..	..
15—20	2	7	..	1	..	1	1	..
20—25	5	8	2	..	3	2	..	..
25—35	22	20	1	2	6	6	1	..
35—45	17	11	..	..	3	2	..	..
45—55	9	9	..	1	7	2	1	1
55—65	5	2	..	..	4	5	..	..
65 upw.	2	4	..	..	1	1	..	..
	80	74	19	11	26	20	3	3
	154		30		46		6	
	184				52			

From this table it will be seen that 20 per cent of the pulmonary cases notified were under 15 years of age, while 77 per cent of the non-pulmonary were under 15 years of age.

Of the total deaths from tuberculosis 20, or 38 per cent. had not been notified during life.

Tuberculosis Survivals.—The following table shows the number and sex of the notified cases of Tuberculosis of the lungs and of other parts, known to be alive in Cambridge at December 31st, 1925 :—

	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary.	Total.
Males	412	169	581
Females ..	347	120	467
Total ..	759	289	1048

The proportion of pulmonary cases getting about, many engaged in their usual occupations, was 67 per cent, and the proportion of non-pulmonary cases getting about was 80 per cent.

The following tabular statement shows the mortality from tuberculosis in Cambridge and in England and Wales for a number of years :—

		Death-rate per 1,000 of the Population.	
Year.	Deaths.	Cambridge.	England & Wales.
1913	61	1.07	1.34
1914	73	1.27	1.35
1915	69	1.27	1.55
1916	70	1.34	1.62
1917	69	1.31	1.80
1918	85	1.65	1.92
1919	52	0.89	1.26
1920	51	0.84	1.13
1921	55	0.92	1.12
1922	50	0.84	1.12
1923	54	0.91	1.06
1924	62	1.04	1.05
1925	52	0.88	—

In the following tables the mortality since 1876 is shown (at all ages, and for the first five years of life).

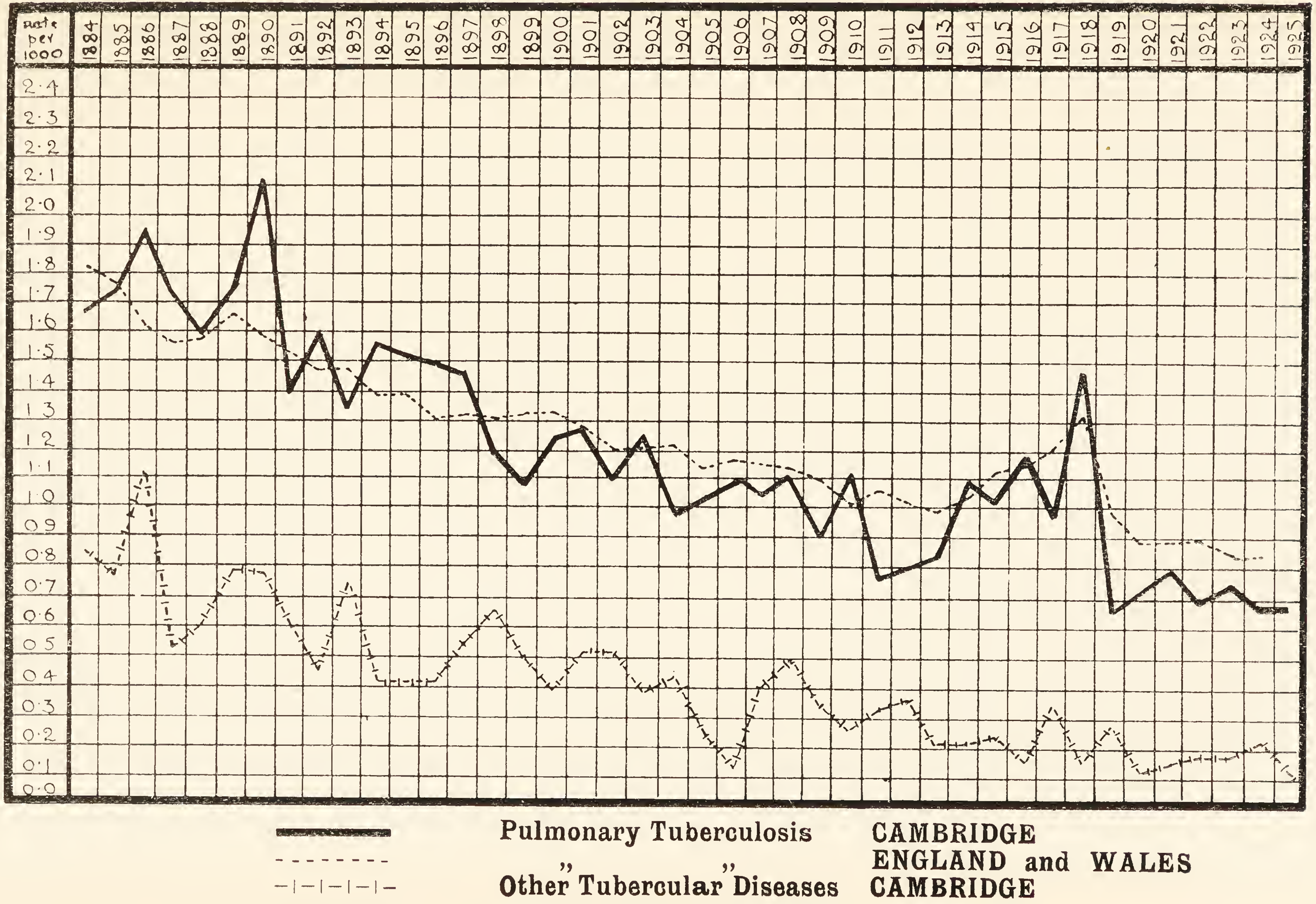
Deaths from Tuberculosis at all ages :—

	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.	Total.
1876–1885	717	256	973
1886–1895	610	256	866
1896–1905	465	166	631
1906–1915	444	139	583
1916–1925	487	114	601

Deaths from Tuberculosis under 5 years of age :—

	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.	Total.
1876–1885	48	174	222
1886–1895	21	144	165
1896–1905	15	85	100
1906–1915	15	47	62
1916–1925	10	38	48

CHART SHOWING DEATH-RATES FROM PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS AND OTHER TUBERCULAR DISEASES SINCE 1884.



NURSING ARRANGEMENTS, HOSPITALS, AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS AVAILABLE.

Professional Nursing in the Home.—

(a) General: No provision is made by the Local Authority for the nursing at home of non-infectious cases. The Borough is, however, well provided for in this respect by the District Nursing Association whose nurses are engaged in work among the poorer part of the population, and also by several private nursing homes whose staffs are available for paying patients.

(b) For Infectious Diseases: By arrangement with the Local Authority the District Nursing Association undertakes the home nursing of such cases of Measles, Whooping Cough, Ophthalmia Neonatorum, Influenza and Pneumonia as are notified to them. Payment is made on a scale of 8d. per visit, 11d. for two visits to the same case on one day, or in the event of there being more than one case in a house, 4d. for each case after the first. Should the amount payable exceed the cost of a whole-time nurse the scale ceases and the cost to the Association of employing extra help will be re-imbursed by the Town Council.

Midwives.

The County Council is the supervising authority under the Midwives Act, but by an arrangement made with the County in 1919, notifications which Midwives are required to make are sent direct to the Borough Medical Officer. The County Superintendent of Midwives (Miss Bills) undertakes the necessary visitation and enquiry required by the notifications, and also reports to the Borough Medical Officer upon the supervision of Midwives practising in the Borough. The County reserves to itself the general supervision of Midwives' work as a whole, and undertakes any action of a disciplinary character that may be required.

There are thirteen fully trained Midwives in the Borough, of whom eight are in private practice on their own account; there are three attached to a private nursing home, and two to the Ely Diocesan Maternity Home in Bateman Street.

The proportion of confinements in Cambridge attended by Midwives is probably fairly accurately indicated by the following figures of births notified:—

Year.	Total births.	Notified by Midwives.	Proportion per cent.
1920	1219	699	57
1921	939	532	56
1922	980	616	63
1923	950	620	65
1924	895	633	70
1925	901	662	73

The following notifications were received from the Midwives during the year :—

Still-births	5
Inflammation of Eyes	2
Sending for Medical Help	68
Laying out Dead Bodies	1
Change to Artificial Feeding	2

The County Superintendent of Midwives (Miss Bills) has visited each Midwife (twice during the year), and reported upon their methods and appliances.

Infant and Maternal Welfare.

The Castle End Centre was re-opened in October, 1925, so that again there are four Infant Welfare Centres in the Town.

1. The Abbey Centre, which formerly was held at the District Nurses' Home, is now held at 35, Parkside every Tuesday afternoon.

2. The New Town Centre, which is also held at 35, Parkside, every Thursday afternoon.

3. The Romsey Town Centre, which is held at Hope Hall, Romsey Terrace, every Wednesday afternoon.

4. The Castle End Centre, St. Peter's Boys' School, held every Tuesday.

Each Centre is in charge of a Lady Superintendent, who is a voluntary worker, assisted by one or more other voluntary workers, and one of the two Health Visitors.

Two of the Centres (New Town and Romsey Town) are under the medical charge of Mrs. Robson, M.B., D.P.H., one (Abbey Centre) under the charge of Mr. F. E. Apthorpe Webb, M.A., M.R.C.S., O.B.E., etc., and one (Castle End) under the charge of Miss Joan Cooper, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

The Doctors attend once a fortnight at each Centre.

Dried milk, virol, cod liver oil and malt are sold at the centres generally at cost price, and at half or quarter price or given free of charge according to circumstances. The Maternity and Child Welfare Committee has a definite scale of assessment for cases unable to pay the full price charged, and the investigation of all such cases is undertaken for the Committee by the Central Aid Society. Each case is reported upon monthly by the Secretary to the Society and is considered by the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee at their meetings. The total number of cases enquired into during 1925 was seventy-six ; the number in 1924 was one hundred and thirteen.

The new scale of income which came into use on January 1st, 1924, is similar to that adopted by the Education Committee, and is as follows :—

Where the net weekly income after deducting payments for rent, clubs, insurance, and 10/– for upkeep, does not exceed :—

3/– a head (Scale A) : milk, virol, and cod liver oil are free.
4/– ,, ,, (Scale B) : ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, $\frac{1}{4}$ cost.
5/– ,, ,, (Scale C) : ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, $\frac{1}{2}$,,
6/- ,, ,, (Scale D) : ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, $\frac{3}{4}$,,

The amount of dried milk given out at the Centres in the financial year ending March 31st, 1926, below cost price was :—free of cost, 716 lb., at quarter price, 262 lb., at half price, 305 lb., and at three-quarter price, 59 lb. The total cost to the Corporation for the financial year was £77 10s. 7d. The cost in 1924 was £124 6s. 2d.

The attendances at the Centres during 1925 were as follows :—

	Under 1 year.		1–5 years.	
	Children.	Attendances.	Children.	Attendances
Abbey Centre ..	114	982	72	747
New Town Centre ..	120	830	87	322
Romsey Town Centre	100	668	54	144
*Castle End	14	57	3	11
Totals ..	348	2537	216	1224

*Re-opened in October.

Ante-Natal Welfare.—The arrangements made for this at our Infant Welfare Centres have so far been little used. Dr. Robson, who undertakes such ante-natal work as has been done at the Parkside Clinic, points out that the confidence of Doctors and Midwives can best be secured by the appointment of a Specialist, whose opinion would be sought and respected by those concerned.

Every encouragement has been given to Midwives to carry on ante-natal supervision of their patients, and I believe the Midwives are doing their best. It is the experience here, as elsewhere, that very many expectant mothers do not engage their attendants sufficiently early. Every opportunity is taken at the Infant Clinics by Doctors and Health Visitors to remedy this state of affairs.

Work of the Health Visitors.—The number of visits paid by the two Health Visitors is shown in the following table :—

	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
First Visits to Infants ..	980	778	771	739	779	744
Subsequent Visits to Infants..	2067	2700	2619	2654	2338	2158
Visits to Children 1–5 years ..	321	416	804	861	973	1050
First Visits to Expectant Mothers	57	67	61	88	85	80
Subsequent Visits to Expectant Mothers	25	6	17	13	19	11
Other Cases Visited	82	90	44	14	4	1
Total	3532	4057	4316	4369	4198	4044

Of the 744 infants mentioned above, 452, or 60 per cent. were breast-fed entirely for the first six months of their lives.

Mothers' Welfare Centres.—These are held every Tuesday afternoon at Castle End, in the Institute, and at Old Chesterton, in the Mission Room. The average attendance is 13 at the former and 16 at the latter.

Instruction by Miss Cole and by voluntary helpers is given in first aid, hygiene, children's ailments, the health of mothers, etc., as well as in the making of garments. Subjects of special interest to women are discussed, and at Castle End a Savings Bank is run. Each year an outing is arranged for, and at the end of the season there is a written examination and a competition is held.

Mothercraft for School-girls.—For some years this subject has been taught in at least two girls' schools by the Head Teachers, and during 1925 similar instruction was commenced in all girls' schools.

School Clinic.—The Clinic at 35, Parkside, for inspection and for the treatment of minor ailments of school children is open every forenoon daily, and is carried on by the Assistant Medical Officer (Dr. Gurney) with the assistance of two school nurses and a clerk. Details of the work done are given in the Annual Report of the School Medical Officer.

Tuberculosis Clinic.—The Tuberculosis Officer reports to the Borough Medical Officer of Health upon cases belonging to the Borough, either directly, or through the Tuberculosis Nurse. The number of written reports upon children received during the year was 243. The total number of cases of tuberculosis in Cambridge under the supervision of the Tuberculosis Officer was 1048. The total under supervision in 1924 was 1459.

Venereal Clinic.—With regard to Venereal Diseases, the scheme prepared by the County Council came into operation in January, 1917. A treatment Centre was opened at Addenbrooke's Hospital on January 16th, 1917. Males and females are dealt with at separate hours and every effort is made to ensure privacy. Treatment is free of charge. Beds for cases requiring in-patient treatment are also available.

A most useful adjunct of this work is the propaganda carried on by the Cambridgeshire Branch of the British Social Hygiene Council. This consists of lectures and talks to suitable audiences, and during 1925 free film displays were given to men and women and young persons over the age of sixteen.

Hospitals.—Addenbrooke's Hospital is the only General Hospital (apart from the Poor Law Infirmary) in the Borough, with a total of 190 beds.

The arrangements first made with the Hospital Committee in 1918 now provide for the admission of difficult cases of labour, normal confinement cases where the home conditions are prejudicial, Puerperal Fever, children up to 5 years of age with non-infectious ailments, with the addition of Ophthalmia Neonatorum and Epidemic Diarrhoea.

The charges made for maintenance and treatment are 7/- per day for each adult, together with the Surgeon's fee, according to the scale under the Midwives Act, and 5/- per day for each child.

Special ante-natal cases may also be sent to the Out-patient Department by Medical Practitioners and Midwives, the fee charged being 10/6 for consultation and report, and 2/6 for each subsequent attendance.

During the year ten women were treated in the Hospital under the arrangements made. These included two caesarean operations, two of puerperal sepsis, the remainder being cases of anticipated abnormal labour.

The Ely Diocesan Home, Bateman Street, opened in 1920, has accommodation for twelve unmarried mothers with their babies, and receives cases from the Borough. The Town Council makes no fixed contribution to the Home.

Lying-in Homes.—Towards the end of the year the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee had under consideration the question of making contributions towards the maintenance of lying-in cases in private homes approved by them for the reception of emergency maternity cases, or those coming from homes or lodgings which were unsuitable. Two lying-in homes have been approved for this purpose, and the Committee decided to make a fixed payment to the homes of 8/- per day for such cases, and that the whole or part of such payment should be recovered if circumstances permitted. During the year one such case was dealt with.

Maternity and Child Welfare Dental Scheme.

The Dental Clinic for mothers and children under school age was opened at 35, Parkside, in May, 1921. It is under the direction of Mr. W. B. Grandison, L.D.S., the Public Dental Officer, whose report upon the work done during 1925 follows.

Scope of the Scheme.—All expectant and nursing mothers who attend the Infant Welfare Centres and children under school age, are eligible for dental treatment in connection with the above scheme.

Object of the Scheme.—To prevent the onset of dental disease. The Public Dental Officer states that prevention of dental caries is possible, and adopts the following means :—

1st. Every expectant or nursing mother who has been recommended for dental treatment by the Medical Officer in charge of the Centre has her mouth rendered efficient in the first place in order to prevent the possibility of toxins from entering the circulation of the unborn babe or infant as the case may be.

Dental work for expectant and nursing mothers continues on the destructive side, that is to say, " It is still necessary to extract a large number of teeth per patient in order to render the mouth free from sepsis." It is interesting to record, however, that there are a few expectant mothers who present themselves for fillings only, they having had routine dental treatment while at school.

Note.—Meanwhile the numbers attending at the Dental Clinic are dependent upon recommendations from the Medical Officers in charge of the Centres.

2nd. Lectures and individual talks to mothers together with the free distribution of literature are frequent, and there can be no doubt that this method of education is impressive. By this means I am able to advise mothers on various points essential to prevention of dental disease, and issue instructions which must be carefully followed if prevention of dental disease is to be expected.

A brief summary of the advice and instructions given to mothers follows.

The Development of the jaws.

In order to prevent dental disease it is essential that the jaws should be sufficiently developed in order to contain the teeth in correct occlusion, and well spaced. To accomplish this it is necessary to :—

(*a*) *Breast feed the infant.* Should breast feeding be contra-indicated, teats with very small apertures should be used in order to force the infant to work hard for food.

(*b*) *Cleanliness.*—The infant's mouth should be well cleansed after every meal. Very dilute boracic acid and a clean cloth may be used for this purpose.

(*c*) *Complete abolition of the dummy, thumb and finger sucking.*—If baby cries abnormally medical advice should be sought to ascertain the cause (frequently indigestion) and effect a cure.

Arrest of development of the jaws will assuredly follow long continued use of the dummy, etc., and such a condition is fatal to sound teeth.

(*d*) *Something hard to chew.*—Anything clean and sufficiently large to overcome danger from swallowing.

Age, approx. six to eight months.

3rd. Whenever the child has cut four teeth, it is necessary for the mother to do two things. (a) obtain a tooth brush, available at cost price, 6d., at the Clinic, and (b) have the child enrolled in the Dental Scheme.

(*a*) means the substitution for the previous method of cleanliness by the diligent use of the tooth brush. The tooth brush dipped in clean water is all that is necessary or advisable at this age, and used after every meal. (Less use will not prevent dental disease).

(*b*) by enrolling the child in the Dental Scheme the mother promises to bring the child to the Dental Clinic every six months at least for inspection and advice.

If these instructions were carried out there is no reason why every child enrolled should not reach school age free from dental disease, but, unhappily, it is necessary to report that neither the use of the tooth brush nor the periodical visitation is persisted in by the parents beyond a certain age. After, that is to say, they have no apparent further need for attending the centres. Parents appear to get tired of coming to the Dental Clinic "for nothing" the child at inspection having always perfect teeth. Parents consider that the child has had a good start and will continue free from dental disease, quite a false impression as parents themselves realise when it is unfortunately too late, namely: when the child is first inspected at School and the majority of the temporary molars ruined.

It is my pleasure here to recognise the part played by the Voluntary Workers and Health Visitors towards the accomplishment of the prevention of dental disease. I am indeed grateful for their untiring efforts in this connection, indeed, without their co-operation, any scheme of this character must surely fail. They continually advise mothers to take advantage of this scheme, and the results thus far achieved are in a large measure due to them. If I might offer a suggestion for improvement, I consider it advisable that means be found to make it possible to continue our work beyond the age when the child no longer attends the Centre, that is to say between the ages of three and five years.

Fees.

All work for children under school age is entirely free, but mothers (expectant or nursing) are charged fees, sufficient to cover the manufacture of teeth together with the materials used for the filling and extraction of teeth. No attempt is made to make this scheme a paying proposition, but at the same time every endeavour is made to prevent the scheme becoming a burden on those responsible for the upkeep of the town.

Statistics.

During the year, 42 mothers were recommended for dental treatment, and 34 took advantage of the treatment offered, the remaining 8 either delaying operations until after the birth of the child or finding it more beneficial to accept treatment under the Panel Scheme of Dental Treatment.

Condition of the teeth of 34 expectant or nursing mothers at *Inspection*
Sound 394. Saveable 39. Unsaveable 320. Missing 333.

Condition of the teeth of 34 expectant or nursing mothers after *Treatment*
Sound 433. Saveable —. Unsaveable —. Missing 653.

The total number of attendances at the Clinic during the year, including 488 attendances of children was 571, and the number of sessions devoted to work in connection with this scheme was 78.

**Summary of Work Done.*

Number of extractions	320
Number of fillings	43
Number of scalings	27
Number of dentures supplied	24
Number of other operations	2

*The above for mothers only, and relates to the permanent dentition.

In addition, 172 children under school age were inspected and enrolled in the Maternity and Child Welfare Dental Scheme, that is to say, these children will be examined every six months or oftener, and if necessary treated to prevent the incidence of dental disease.

The condition of the 172 Children's teeth at inspection :—

Age	No. of Children.	Sound.	Decayed Saveable.	Decayed Unsaveable.
Less than 1	13	53	—	—
,, 2	41	505	28	—
,, 3	43	659	158	12
,, 4	48	757	160	22
,, 5	27	427	67	27
Total ..	172	2401	413	61

Number of temporary teeth extracted, 26.
Number of fillings in temporary teeth, 169.

The remainder of the treatment of temporary teeth was confined to the application of nitrate of silver to the decayed saveable temporary teeth to arrest the spread of the disease until such time as the teeth affected may be conveniently filled ; oral cleanliness, and correct feeding.

Infectious Diseases Hospital.

The Infectious Diseases Hospital, Mill Road, with 62 beds, and the Coldham Lane Hospital for Small-pox, with 8 permanent beds and means for rapid extension, amply provide for the Borough, and to a large extent for adjacent Rural Districts.

The following table shows the number of cases dealt with during 1925 from the Borough and adjacent rural districts :—

	In Hospital Dec. 31st. 1924.	Admitted	Discharged	Died	In Hospital Dec. 31st 1925.
Small-pox	—	—	—	—	—
,, Contacts	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	11	44	50	2	3
,, "Carriers"	1	6	7	—	—
Scarlet Fever	20	73	88	2	3
Enteric Fever	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	16	16	—	—
Rubella	—	9	9	—	—
Mumps	—	30	30	—	—
Chicken-pox	—	7	7	—	—
Scabies	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria Suspects	—	6	6	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis ..	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Suspects	—	1	1	—	—
Totals	32	192	214	4	6

The following table gives details as to the average cost of maintenance of patients and staff for past years :—

Year.	Total treated	Average daily number.	Average residence in days.	Daily cost per head for Food.		Daily cost per head for Food and Drugs.		Cost per patient per day		Average cost per patient.		
				s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1898–9	121	14.0	42.3	1	1¾	1	4½	5	2½	11	1	3¾
1899–00	125	13.0	38.0	1	2½	1	5	5	4	10	2	10½
1900–1	127	16.5	47.4	1	0¼	1	1½	4	2½	9	19	10
1901–2	98	10.7	39.8	1	2	1	4½	7	6¾	15	1	10
1902–3	245	28.1	41.9		10½		11½	4	0	8	8	1¾
1903–4	269	31.1	42.4		11	1	0	4	2	8	17	2¾
1904–5	127	11.0	31.7		11½	1	1½	8	0¾	13	12	1½
1905–6	148	15.0	37.0	1	1¼	1	2½	7	1½	13	4	2½
1906–7	179	19.1	38.9		11¼	1	1	6	1	11	17	6½
1907–8	152	12.3	29.7		11½	1	1¾	8	2½	12	3	6½
1908–9	185	15.1	29.8	1	0¾	1	3½	7	0	10	9	2¼
1909–10	223	21.9	35.8		10¾	1	1	5	1½	9	1	9¾
1910–11	240	23.3	35.4		10½	1	1¼	4	10½	8	12	8½
1911–12	513	46.0	32.8		9¼		11¼	3	3	5	6	7¾
1912–13	569	53.7	34.4		8¾		11	3	0½	5	5	0¼
1913–14	407	42.8	38.4		8¾		11¼	3	5	6	11	1¾
1914–15	441	32.5	26.9		10¼	1	0½	4	2¾	5	13	11¾
1915–16	436	33.6	28.2		11½	1	1	4	4½	6	3	7½
1916–17	411	32.0	28.4	1	2¼	1	3¾	4	7	6	10	2¼
1917–18	381	23.7	22.7	1	6½	1	8¼	5	10¾	6	11	2¼
1918–19	396	26.8	24.7	1	4¾	1	6½	6	0½	7	9	4¾
1919–20	384	38.3	36.5	1	2	1	6¼	4	10¾	8	19	0¾
1920–21	238	21.4	32.9	1	5½	1	7	9	3¼	15	5	6
1921–22	277	23.7	31.2	1	2	1	4¼	7	10½	12	6	5½
1922–23	283	35.3	27.4	1	0¼	1	1	7	8½	13	13	2½
1923–24	180	14.4	29.0	1	1¾	1	3½	12	9	18	10	2¾
1924–25	229	20.1	32.0	1	1¼	1	2½	9	4½	15	1	2½

The hospital expenditure for a number of years back is given in the following table :—

Year.	Salaries and Wages.	Food.	Drugs and Disinfectants.	Other Items.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
1898–9	295	548	63	433	1339
1899–00	336	554	47	331	1268
1900–1	303	531	33	402	1269
1901–2	348	547	41	543	1479
1902–3	528	732	45	885	2060
1903–4	518	828	55	983	2384
1904–5	478	511	34	705	1728
1905–6	499	664	31	761	1955
1906–7	616	633	50	827	2126
1907–8	532	537	40	742	1851
1908–9	626	639	64	606	1935
1909–10	610	659	74	698	2041
1910–11	650	681	93	648	2072
1911–12	835	917	146	837	2735
1912 13	898	992	186	912	2988
1913–14	768	898	163	840	2669
1914–15	755	881	116	761	2513
1915–16	733	1005	99	858	2695
1916–17	610	1154	71	840	2675
1917–18	582	1251	58	708	2599
1918–19	723	1222	71	942	2958
1919–20	917	1277	129	1145	3438
1920–21	1035	1127	51	1427	3640
1921–22	1092	977	81	1263	3413
1922–23	1454	1028	60	1324	3866
1923–24	1206	726	94	1306	3332
1924–25	1407	809	65	1168	3449

The total income received from the treatment of patients at the Infectious Diseases Hospital for the financial year ended March 31st, 1925, was £692 1s. 6d. Of this sum £409 17s. 6d. was received from private patients, £4 4s 0d from the Royal Air Force, and £278 from other local authorities

Health Propaganda.—In addition to the seven displays of films by the Health Committee of the County Council, three free film displays were given by the Cambridgeshire Insurance Committee. These took place in the Guildhall and in two of the picture theatres. The subjects dealt with were "Motherhood," tuberculosis and dental treatment.

FACILITIES FOR THE TRANSPORT OF THE SICK AND INJURED.

For non-infectious cases and accidents there are three motor ambulances available for public use at reasonable fees, or, in certain cases, free of charge. One of these is the property of the Red Cross Society. The others, which are under the direct control of the Police, belong to the Watch Committee of the Council.

For cases of infectious diseases there is a motor ambulance stationed at the Infectious Diseases Hospital.

BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

All bacteriological examinations have been made by Dr. Harvey. The work is carried on at his laboratory at No. 6, Post Office Terrace.

The specimens examined during 1924 included the following :—

Swabs from Throat and Nose	1694
Sputum	38
Milks	60
Others	24

HOUSING.

The progress made in providing houses by the Corporation and by private enterprise is shown by the following statement of the number of houses built each year from 1920 onwards :—

	Erected by the Local Authority.	Erected by others.	Total.
1920	40	23	63
1921	49	23	72
1922	97	38	135
1923	30	86	116
1924	68	82	150
1925	133	144	277
Totals	417	396	813

This gives an average of 135 houses per annum, which compares very favourably with an annual average of 115 for the years 1910-14. The need for houses is still very great. The number of families awaiting Council Houses is between 700 and 800.

A " Housing Week " was held in Cambridge from July 12th—18th. An information bureau and an exhibition were the special features of the event. The number of visitors to the exhibition during the six days was estimated at 3,100, and this, together with the excellent Press reports, brought the matter very prominently before the public. No one really interested in housing could possibly remain ignorant of the facilities which exist for obtaining assistance to build or purchase.

Under the scheme for assisting tenants to purchase their houses, on easy terms, prepared by the Borough Treasurer, fifty-six houses were allotted and immediately disposed of. More would undoubtedly have taken advantage of the scheme if a larger number of houses had been available for this purpose.

No doubt it is largely due to this publicity campaign that the increase in the number of houses erected by private enterprise shows such a substantial increase.

Satisfactory as this record is, it must not be forgotten that all this is doing very little to relieve the pressure upon the old and dilapidated property, and nothing to enable the Public Health Committee to deal in a satisfactory fashion with old insanitary property. It has often been stated that there would be a steady movement upwards from the old into the new houses which would in time affect even the worst properties. This may be so, but it is none the less the fact that so far there is no evidence of such a movement upwards from the very lowest stratum of housing. What the remedy for this should be is a matter which admits of a wide difference of opinion, but it is desirable and indeed necessary to record the fact here.

The statement which follows shows what work has been done during 1925 :—

Number of new houses erected during the year :—

(*a*) Total 277

(*b*) With State assistance under the Housing Acts, 1919, 1923 or 1924 :—

(i) By the Local Authority .. 133

(ii) By other bodies or persons .. 88

Unfit dwelling houses.

Inspection—(1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) 1093

(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910 483

(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation 45

(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation 874

2. *Remedy of Defects without Service of formal Notices.*

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers 771

3. *Action under Statuory Powers.*

A.—Proceedings under section 28 of the Housing, Town Planning Act, 1919, and Sec. 3, Housing Act, 1925.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	21
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit:—	
(*a*) by owners	14
(*b*) by Local Authority in default of owners	0
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close	0

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	21
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied :—	
(*a*) by owners	19
(*b*) by Local Authority in default of owners	1

C.—Proceedings under section 17 and 18 of the Housing, Town Planning, Etc. Act, 1909.

(1) Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders . .	0
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made . .	0
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit	0
(4) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made . .	0
(5) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders . .	0

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

The following table shows the number and character of the samples taken during 1925 :—

	Number.	Genuine.	Not Genuine.	Prosecutions.	Convictions.
Milk (formal)	18	16	2	2	1
Milk (informal)	161	158	3	—	—
Condensed Milk—Full Cream ..	4	4	—	—	—
,, ,, Separated (informal)	4	4	—	—	—
Butter (informal)	4	4	—	—	—
,, (formal)	3	3	—	—	—
Cream (formal)	6	6	—	—	—
Margarine informal	4	4	—	—	—
Lard (,,)	4	4	—	—	—
Coffee (informal)	4	4	—	—	—
,, (formal)	1	1	—	—	—
Sago (informal)	4	2	2	—	—
,, (formal)	2	—	2	2	2
Prescriptions (informal)	3	3	—	—	—
Rice (informal)	4	4	—	—	—
Ground Ginger (informal)	4	4	—	—	—
White Pepper (informal)	4	4	—	—	—
Arrowroot (informal)	2	2	—	—	—
Self Raising Flour (informal) ..	1	1	—	—	—
Corn Flour ,, ...	3	3	—	—	—
Epsom Salts (informal)	3	3	—	—	—
Tartaric Acid ,, ...	3	3	—	—	—
Liquorice Powder (informal) ..	3	3	—	—	—
Bicarbonate of Soda.. ,, ..	3	3	—	—	—
Sulphate of Soda .. ,, ..	3	3	—	—	—
Baking Powder ,, ..	3	3	—	—	—
Egg Powder .. .. ,, ..	2	2	—	—	—
Preservative	1	1	—	—	—
Apples	3	2	1	—	—
Total	264	254	10	4	3

The number of samples taken each year since 1913 is as follows :—

	Number.	Not Genuine.	Percentage not Genuine.	Prosecutions.	Convictions.
1914 ..	165	13	7.8	9	9
1915 ..	107	9	8.4	9	5
1916 ..	123	12	9.7	8	8
1917 ..	124	12	9.7	9	8
1918 ..	109	7	6.4	6	6
1919 ..	128	3	2.3	1	1
1920 ..	147	10	6.8	7	1
1921 ..	183	15	8.2	7	4
1922 ..	199	8	4.0	1	1
1923 ..	265	25	10.6	5	3
1924 ..	257	7	2.7	1	0
1925 ..	264	10	3.8	4	3

With a view to reducing the cost of administering the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, the Inspector continued to test all informal samples of milk by the centrifugal machine. 161 such samples were taken and tested, 5 being below the 3 per cent. standard for fat. These were followed up by formal samples.

Six samples contained only 3 per cent. of milk fat. The producers were notified as to the poor quality of the milk.

Administrative action regarding samples reported not genuine :—

Name of Article.	Registered No.	Result of Analysis.	Remarks.
Milk	106	7% deficient in fat.	Informal. Check samples 112 and 113.
,,	*112	10% added water	Case dismissed. Appeal remitted for rehearing.
,,	113	17% added water	Case withdrawn.
,,	143	7% deficient in fat.	Formal. Check samples contained 3.05 and 2.95 of fat and were certified genuine.
,,	144	50% deficient in fat	Formal. Check samples genuine.
Sago	172	No Sago, entirely Tapioca.	Formal. Check sample 183.
,,	174	Ditto	Formal. Check sample 185.
,,	183	Ditto	Convicted. Fined £1
,,	185	Ditto	Convicted. Fined £1.
Apples	263	$\frac{1}{10}$ gr. Arsenic per lb.	Informal. Retailer asked to withdraw all this brand of apples.

All samples likely to contain preservatives were examined for these, but in none was any preservative found.

Seven samples of milk were taken " in course of delivery " at the Railway Station, and at the time of delivery to the retailer.

*In this case proceedings were instituted against a farmer producer for milk supplied " in course of delivery " to a local retailer The case was dismissed by the magistrates, whereupon the summons in respect of sample No 113 was withdrawn. An appeal to the High Court was heard in the King's Bench Divisional Court, November 23rd, 1925, before the Lord Chief Justice and Justices Sankey and Talbot. The appeal was allowed with costs, the Court directing that the case be remitted to the Justices to hear and determine. The case was reheard on December 14th, 1925, and resulted in a conviction with a fine of £10.

Bacteriological examination of milk.—Twenty-four samples of " Certified " milk and thirty-six samples of ordinary milk were submitted to the Bacteriologist for examination.

With four exceptions the " Certified " milks were found to conform to the high standard of cleanliness fixed by the Ministry of Health, while of the ordinary milks of only four could it be said they were entirely free from dirt.

There is undoubted evidence, however, that dairymen in Cambridge are making considerable efforts to improve the standard of cleanliness of the ordinary milk supply, and there is every hope that in the near future a marked improvement will be evident when further samples are taken for examination.

Contamination of Apples by Arsenic.—In December a circular letter was received from the Ministry of Health directing attention to the presence of considerable quantities of arsenic on the surface of certain imported apples. In consequence of this samples of imported apples were submitted to the Public Analyst, with the result that out of seven samples examined three were found to contain arsenic to the extent of 1/10th grain per pound, two showed insignificant traces of arsenic, and in two no traces were found.

A circular letter was issued to all fruit merchants and other shopkeepers who sell fruit directing their attention to the matter, and requesting them to arrange for the withdrawal from sale of apples of the kind found to be contaminated. At the same time shopkeepers were advised that all imported apples should, before sale, be wiped or brushed.

No evidence was discovered of any ill effects having arisen, due probably to the fact that few people eat the skins, and fewer still that part of the apple on which the poison is chiefly found.

Public Health (Milk and Cream) Regulations, 1912-1917.

1.—*Milk and Cream not sold as Preserved Cream.*

	(a) No. of samples examined for the presence of a preservative.	(b) No. in which preservative was reported to be present and percentage of preservative found in each sample
Milk (including condensed milk).	26	None.
Cream.	2	None.

2.—*Cream sold as preserved cream.*

(a) Instances for samples of correct label :—

(1)	Statements correct	4
(2)	Statements incorrect	0

(3) Percentage of preservative found in each sample—0.3% 0.28%, 0.35%, 0.35%.

(b) *Milk fats in Cream sold as Preserved Cream.*

(1)	Over 35 per cent.	4
(2)	Under 35 per cent.	0

(c) Instances of Article V (Part II) not complied with .. 0

FOOD INSPECTION.

The following table shows the amount of meat condemned during 1925 :—

	Cwt.	Qrs.	St.	Lb.
Beef	37	1	1	9
Pork	40	—	—	13
Total	77	2	—	8

Other foods condemned during the year included :—

	Cwt.	Qrs.	St.	Lb.
Pears	3	2	—	8
Fish	—	—	7	7

Also the following tinned goods :—Corned Beef, three 6lb. tins, Ox Tongue, one 6lb. tin.

The Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924, came into operation on the 1st of April, 1925.

" Meat " as defined in Part I of the Regulations " means the flesh of cattle, swine, sheep or goats, including bacon and ham and edible offal and fat, which is sold or intended for sale for human consumption." It does not include rabbits, fresh butter, margarine and cheese, nor in the opinion of the Minister of Health should it be taken to include cooked meat, lard, sausages, and other preparations of or containing meat.

Part II of the Regulations deals with certain matters relating to slaughter-houses and slaughtering. Butchers are required to give notice of times of slaughtering, and provision is made for special notice of slaughtering in special emergencies at other times than the regular hours. Special notice must also be given by butchers when after slaughter any indication of disease or unsoundness is found.

The subject of the marking of meat is dealt with in Part III of the Regulations. This is to be done only by consent or at the request of the owners of the meat. So far no action has been taken in this matter in Cambridge.

The provisions of Parts IV, V and VI relate mainly to the protection from contamination of meat exposed for sale or in the course of transport. The butchers were all circularised, and have all complied with the regulations, many of them making alterations to their shop fronts in order to comply with the views of the Local Authority.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

The new bye-laws for slaughter-houses have now been in operation since July, 1924.

Clause 9 of the bye-laws makes the use of a " humane " killer compulsory for all bovine animals, and in addition some butchers use the " humane " killer for pigs.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There are 6 Registered Common Lodging Houses, 4 being in connection with licensed premises. During the year 77 inspections were made of these premises.

Name of House.	Total Accommodation (Persons).	No. of Rooms.
" Central," 105, East Road	32	2
*" Wheelright's Arms," East Road ..	12	2
" The Compasses," East Road ..	21	3
*" George the Fourth," East Road ..	20	3
*" Horse & Jockey," East Road ..	12	2
*" The Racehorse," Newmarket Road	17	3
	104	15

* Licensed premises.

Women are not taken in at any of the Lodging Houses.

PUBLIC BATHS.

The new baths at the corner of Mill Road and Gwydir Street are now in course of erection.

The plans provide for eighteen slipper and one spray bath, and for a small disinfector for dealing with any clothing requiring treatment.

RAG AND FLOCK ACT.

During 1924 it was found difficult to procure samples, as only one firm now manufactures, the smaller traders and repairers obtaining their supplies from them. No samples were taken during 1925.

The bulk of the bedding, mattresses, etc., comes into the town from reputable makers and with a guarantee of cleanliness.

CANAL BOATS.

Annual Report under the Canal Boats Acts, 1877–1884.

The number of boats inspected during the year 1925 was 2 (26 inspections).

Two boats required painting (i) and cleansing (g). Notices were sent to the owners for these infringements and complied with.

No legal proceedings were taken during the year.

There were no women or children on board, and no case of Infectious Disease has been notified or traced.

No boats have been detained for cleansing or disinfection.

The Cambridge Corporation is not a Registration Authority.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

1.—INSPECTION.

Including Inspections made by the Sanitary Inspectors.

Premises.	Inspections.	Written Notices
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	85	4
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries and Bakehouses)	363	6
Workplaces	85	2
	533	12

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Nuisances under the Public Health Act :	No. of Defects Found.	Remedied.
Want of Cleanliness	8	8
Want of Ventilation	0	0
Overcrowding	0	0
Want of Drainage of Floors	0	0
Other nuisances	4	4
Sanitary Accommodation — insufficient	1	1
Sanitary Accommodation — unsuitable or defective	2	2
Sanitary Accommodation — not separate for sexes	3	3
Offences under Factories and Workshops Act :		
Illegal occupation of underground Bakehouse (S. 101)	0	0
Breach of special sanitary requirements for Bakehouses (SS. 97 to 100)	1	1

3.—HOME WORK.

List of Out-Workers (*Section* 107).

List received from employers. Wearing Apparel—		Total Lists.	Twice in the Year. Lists.	Twice in the Year. Out-Workers.	Once in the Year. Lists.	Once in the Year. Out-Workers.
(1) Making, etc.		89	88	597	1	3
Addresses of Out-workers	Received from other Councils		4	4	2	2
	Forwarded to other Councils		10	75	2	2
Prosecutions (failure to send in lists)				0		0
No. of Inspections of Out-workers' Premises				87		
Out-work in unwholesome Premises (Sec. 108)				7		
Out-work in infected Premises (Secs. 109, 110)				0		

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (S. 131) at the end of the year .. 502

5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Matters Notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :

Class.		Number.
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshops Act (S. 133)		0
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspectors as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory Acts (S. 5)	Notified by H.M. Inspector	6
	Reports of Action taken sent to H.M. Inspectors	6
Other		0

Underground Bakehouses (S. 101) :

In use at the end of the year 1

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

For the following description of the system of sewerage and sewage disposal, street scavenging and refuse collection and disposal, I am indebted to the kindness of Mr. G. W. Teasdale, M.I.M.C.E., Borough Surveyor and Enginer:—

The whole of the developed portion of the Borough is properly sewered with foul water sewers and a large part with storm water sewers. As far as possible all rain water is kept from the foul water sewers, and thus the system is partially separate. The sewerage system gravitates to the Sewage Pumping Station which is situated at River Lane, the main sewers discharging at this point into the Pump Well.

At the Pumping Station there is a six cell Refuse Destructor where the house refuse is destroyed by burning, the resultant heat being used to raise steam for working the engines and pumps that lift the sewage to the Sewage Farm about 2¼ miles distant. The pumping head is about 44ft. 0in.

The Refuse Destructor consists of six cells rebuilt last year by Messrs. Manlove Alliott & Co., of Nottingham. Three boilers are used in conjunction with these cells, and there is an auxiliary coal-fired boiler as a standby. The steam is taken to the 85 H.P. steam engines of which there are two, driving four 34in. by 4ft. 0in. stroke pumps. Normally one of these engines is sufficient to cope with the flow of sewage, but during certain periods of rainfall both are used. In addition to these two pumping units there are, as a standby, two 95 H.P. Gas Engines which drive two 15in. Centrifugal Pumps. These in times of sudden and heavy storms can be got running quickly to deal with storm flow. There are storm water tanks at the Pumping Station with a capacity of 1,085,275 gallons.

The sewage is pumped through two 24in. cast iron rising mains to the Sewage Farm. One main is usually in use, but both can be used at the same time, and all the pumping plant is connected up to these mains.

The Sewage Farm has an area of 177½ acres, out of which 134½ acres are available for and laid out for the disposal of the sewage on the downward intermittent filtration system. The general subsoil of the Farm is gravel, and the whole of the 134½ acres are underdrained. The sewage after arriving at the Farm is first passed through the settling tanks. These consist of two detritus tanks, followed by six large tanks which have a total capacity of 1,696,000 gallons. The effluent after passing through these tanks is conveyed by carriers to various areas of the Farm, and passed on to the land through which it filters. These areas of land when not under sewage, or when not temporarily resting between applications of sewage, are cropped whenever their condition demands it. The underdrains are all connected up to outfall pipes which convey the final effluent to the River Cam at a point just below Baitsbite Lock. Samples of this final effluent are taken monthly and analysed, and the analyses show that excellent results are being consistently maintained.

With regard to the solid matters removed from the settling tanks in the form of sludge, this is run off on to specially prepared areas of land where it is air dried, and when in a fit condition for removal, is disposed of for manure.

The average daily flow of sewage from the Borough is 3⅓ million gallons, the whole of which is pumped. About 98% of this is dealt with at the Farm, the remainder being dealt with by the Storm Water Tanks at the Pumping Station.

The rainfall for the year ending December, 1925, was 20.31 inches, while the total sewage pumped for the same year was 1208 million gallons.

STREET SCAVENGING.

With the exception of the paved parts of the centre of the town, the whole of the scavenging is done by the gang system with hand brooms, and occasional horse brooming.

There are seven scavenging districts with three men to sweep and a horse, wagon and driver for picking up, in each district.

The principal streets are scavenged every day, the secondary ones three times each week and a very few in the outlaying parts of the town are swept twice each week.

The sweepings are tipped into old disused clay pits of which there are several on the outskirts of the town.

The paved centre of the town is cleansed by eight "length" men, two men with a small three-wheeled truck being given a length according to the amount of traffic. Certain places are given to these men to dump their sweepings which are picked up every day by a collecting van.

The following is a years result, from January 1st to December 31st, 1925, of street sweepings, gulley slush, snow and leaves swept up from the streets of the Borough :—

Total number of loads of street sweepings	5096
Total number of loads of gulley slush	861
Total number of loads of leaves	268
Total number of loads of snow	357
	6,582

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

With the exception of a very few places in the outlaying parts of the town, refuse is cleared from all houses twice every week.

The house-holders are ordinarily supposed to place the refuse at the edge of the footpath where it is picked up by refuse men who use galvanized receptacles for this purpose. If, however, house-holders have a back entrance, the collectors may, with their consent, go 50 feet from the public highway for the purpose of making the collection.

There is one electric vehicle which is used on this work with driver and three collectors, and this vehicle collects refuse on the districts furthest from the destructor.

The remainder of the town is divided into 15 districts, and each has a horse, driver and van and a collector. Three loads are collected daily by each van, the district nearest the destructor being an exception with four loads per van per day.

The total quantity of refuse collected during the year ended December 1925 was 16,766 loads	15,587 tons
Of this quantity 11,539 tons were delivered to the Destructor (the remainder was taken to tips) ..	11,539 tons
In addition 361 tons of privately collected refuse was delivered to the Destructor	361 tons
Total quantity of refuse burnt at the Destructor ..	11,900 tons

This quantity of refuse produced 3,268 tons of clinker.

The clinker is used for foundations of roads and paths in the public work of the Borough, and a large quantity is sold to farmers and others at 1/- per load at the works.

Trade Refuse.—Shop-keepers in the Borough make their own arrangements for the removal of their waste. It is disposed of in some cases at the refuse destructor.

With regard to the collection of household refuse, I think it is most admirable especially as regards the frequency of removal, but at the same time it cannot by any means be regarded as perfect, especially in the following respects :—

1. The receptacles used by householders are frequently unsuitable in character, old wooden boxes, dilapidated pails, etc., and in very many cases are without any cover, with the result that the dust is blown about and the contents frequently scattered by dogs.
2. The receptacles are often standing in main thoroughfares during unnecessary hours.
3. Complaints have frequently been made of the scattering of ashes, etc. at back doors and elsewhere when the contents are tipped by the men from the bins into their own pails.
4. The carts used are too open, with the result that on windy days it is no uncommon experience to see the dust being blown freely about.

SUMMARY OF THE SANITARY INSPECTORS' WORK.

The following somewhat bald statement of the work done by the Inspectors, represents a very considerable volume of work, and has several points well worthy of special mention.

It will be noticed that the bulk of the repairs to property is done voluntarily by owners on the receipt of an intimation, and that in only 53 instances were statutory notices required. In only one instance was it necessary to resort to Police Court proceedings.

With regard to existing dwellings, a very large part of the Inspectors time is taken up with inspections of these and the supervision of work done to them. Our aim is to see that not only are they free from dampness and properly ventilated, but that each has water within the house where possible, and that each has suitable closet accommodation with an efficient flushing apparatus.

The following statement shows the work done during the past five years.

	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Damp proof courses, floors ventilated and repaired, roofs, gutters, etc. repaired	596	937	761	716	671
New sinks and water supply ..	121	111	113	99	137
Yards repaired and relaid ..	168	243	280	290	201
W.C.'s, new, or old provided with flushing cisterns	187	440	497	279	280

INSPECTIONS OF PREMISES :	Totals.
On complaint	240
Re Infectious Disease	28
Other inspections and re-inspections	4666
	4934

NOTICES :	
Letters	238
Preliminary Notices	395
Statutory notices served	53

COMMON LODGING HOUSES :	
Number of inspections	77
Number limewashed	9
Number of contraventions of Bye-Laws	0
Number closed or discontinued since January, 1925	0

SLAUGHTERHOUSES :	
Number of inspections	3148
Cleansed and limewashed	86
Repaired	8
Closed or discontinued during the year	0
Number of changes of occupier	1
Receptacles for refuse provided	11

COWSHEDS :	
Number of inspections	144
Improved drains, lighting and ventilation	4
Overcrowding abated	0
New sheds constructed	0

DAIRIES AND MILKSHOPS :	
Number of inspections	127
Improved floors, lighting and ventilation	4
Cleansed and limewashed	46
New Dairies Constructed	3

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS :	*Factories.*	*Workshops.*	*Workplaces.*	*Bakehouses.*
Number of inspections	85	125	85	238
Number of defects found	7	8	6	6
Number of defects remedied	7	8	6	6
Number cleansed and limewashed	6	27	10	68

Outworkers' Premises.

Number of inspections	87
Number found unwholesome	7
Number cleansed and limewashed	7

Schools.

Number of inspections	60
Number of defects found (*re* W.C.'s etc.)	7

Vans :

Number inspected	69
Number found unsatisfactory (apart from overcrowding)	0

Description of Sanitary Work carried out :—

Houses :

Cleansed and limewashed	9
Provided with damp-proof courses	21
Wood floors ventilated	34
Roofs, gutters and downspouts fixed or repaired	616
Rainwater pipes disconnected from drains	43
New floors laid	101
New sinks fixed	112
Supplied with a sufficient supply of water	25
Water samples analysed	4
Accumulation of manure or refuse removed	89
Nuisances arising from the keeping of swine and other animals abated	12
Nuisances from Ditches abated	3
Pavements of yards repaired	92
Pavements of yards relaid with impervious material	109
Overcrowding abated	5

Drains :

New drains constructed	74
Intercepted from sewer and ventilated	88
Waste pipes of sinks disconnected	23
Waste pipes of sinks, etc., trapped or renewed	44
Cleansed or repaired	299
Drain openings removed from inside buildings	19
Smoke tests applied	77
Water tests applied	87

Water Closets :

New W.C.'s provided	27
Provided with flushing cisterns	253
Repairs to flushing cisterns	121
Closets cleansed or limewashed	69
New " pans " provided	231
Repaired	100

Nuisances from smoke abated	4
Miscellaneous Works not classified above	726

DISINFECTION.

The following is a summary of the work done during the year 1925.

Disease, etc.	No. of articles.	No. of rooms.
Scarlet Fever	1948	115
Diphtheria	538	36
Enteric Fever	52	3
Measles	61	35
Chicken Pox	0	18
Phthisis	218	54
Cancer	51	6
Ringworm	13	0
Pneumonia	0	0
Encephalitis Lethargica	0	0
Puerperal Fever	11	1
Mumps	0	26
Scabies	0	0
Vermin	53	19
Venereal	6	0
Sepsis	1769	3
Miscellaneous	265	5
Totals	4985	321

The articles disinfected were :—

Beds, 31 ; Palliasses, 17 ; Mattresses, 475 ; Bolsters, 71 ; Pillows, 1460 ; Cushions, 54 ; Blankets, 575 ; Quilts, 96 ; Sheets, 113 ; Clothes, 1649 ; Miscellaneous, 444 ; Total, 4985.

The total number of visits to infected houses by the Disinfector was 154 ; the total number of stovings, 131.

ADOPTIVE ACTS, BYE-LAWS AND LOCAL REGULATIONS IN FORCE.

The following Acts have been adopted :—

Infectious Diseases (Preventions) Act, 1890. Adopted January 31st, 1891.
Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1890 (Part III.) Adopted January 1st, 1893.
Notification of Births Act, 1907. Adopted July 1st, 1909.
Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1907, Parts II., III., IV., V., and VI. Adopted December 24th, 1910.

The following are the Bye-Laws and Regulations in force with the year of coming into operation :—

Buildings and New Streets, 1901 and 1911.
Drainage of Buildings, 1901.
Common Lodging Houses, 1904.
Slaughterhouses. 1889 and 1924.
Nuisances, 1889.
Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops, 1900.
Cleansing of Footways, 1904.
Rain-water Pipes, 1856.

TABLE IIIA.

BOROUGH OF CAMBRIDGE, 1925.

Table showing Causes of Death at Different Age Periods during the Year.

Persons.—(Males and Females.)

CAUSES OF DEATH.	AGES AT DEATH.														St. Andrew-the-Less	St. Andrew-the-Great.	Chesterton.	Cambridge Without.
	All Ages.	Under 5 years.			5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75	75 and upwards.				
		0 to 1	1 to 2	2 to 5														
All Causes	609	38	9	9	4	8	9	6	24	27	45	107	141	182	323	101	132	53
I.—General Diseases																		
Enteric Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Typhus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Relapsing Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malaria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Smallpox — Vaccinated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Smallpox — Not Vaccinated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Smallpox — Doubtful	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	7	3	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	..	..
Scarlet Fever	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Whooping Cough	6	3	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	1	..
Diphtheria	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Croup	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Influenza	22	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3	3	12	12	7	1	2
Miliary Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Asiatic Cholera	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cholera Nostras	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dysentery	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plague	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yellow Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Leprosy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..
Mumps	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
German Measles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chickenpox																		

General Diseases—Continued																		
Varicella	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Septicaemia	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	..
Glanders	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Anthrax (Splenic Fever)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rabies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tetanus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mycoses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pellagra	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Beri-beri	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	44	..	1		..	1	1	5	11	5	9	8	2	..	25	3	12	4
Phthsis (not otherwise defined)	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
Acute Phthsis	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Tuberculous Meningitis	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Tuberculous Peritonitis	2	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Tabes Mesenterica	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuberculosis of Spinal Column	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuberculosis of Joints	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Tuberculosis of other organs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lupus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scrofula	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Disseminated Tuberculosis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rickets	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Syphilis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Venereal Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cancer of the Buccal Cavity	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	3	1	1	..
Cancer of Stomach, Liver, &c.	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	10	9	5	16	5	5	1
Cancer of Peritoneum, Intestines, and Rectum	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	9	5	3	9	1	4	5
Cancer of female genital organs	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	2	..	5	..	1	1
Cancer of Breast	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	1	2	4	1	2	3
Cancer of Skin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cancer of other organs	17	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	7	2	4	7	2	7	1
Other Tumours	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Rheumatic Fever	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Chronic Rheumatism	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	..
Osteo Arthritis	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
Gout	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scurvy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diabetes	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	3	1	1	4	1	1	1
Exophthalmic Goitre	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	..

Table IIIa., 1925—*Continued.*

CAUSES OF DEATH.	All Ages	AGES AT DEATH. Under 5 Years. 0 to 1	1 to 2	2 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75	75 and upwards.	St. Andrew-the-Less.	St. Andrew-the-Great.	Chesterton.	Cambridge Without.
General Diseases—continued.																		
Addison's Disease	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
Leucocythaemia	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Anaemia Chlorosis	5	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	2	..	3	..
Other General Diseases ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Alcoholism	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chronic Lead Poisoning ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Chronic Occupational Poisonings	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Chronic Poisonings ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
I.—Diseases of the Nervous System and of the Organs of Special Sense.																		
Encephalitis Lethargica ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Cerebro-spinal Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meningitis	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Locomotor Ataxy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Diseases of Spinal cord	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	3	2	..	6	..	2	1
Cerebral Haemorrhage ..	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	3	7	13	16	25	6	7	3
Cerebral Apoplexy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Softening of Brain	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Hemiplegia	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	4	3	5	2	3	3
Paraplegia	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Other forms of Paralysis ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
General Paralysis of Insane ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Other forms of Mental alienation	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	2	..	1	..
Epilepsy	6	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	6	..	..	..
Convulsions (5 years and over)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Infantile Con : (under 5 years)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Diseases of Nervous System, etc. continued.																		
Chorea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hysteria, Neuralgia, Neuritis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Diseases of Nervous Sys.	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Cerebral Tumour	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Diseases of the Eyes & Annexa	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
Mastoid Disease	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Diseases of Ears	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
III.—Diseases of tne Circulatory System.																		
Pericarditis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Acute Endocarditis	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Valvular Disease of Heart	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	5	16	9	13	9	10	2
Fatty Degeneration of Heart	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Other Organic Dis. of Heart	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	14	6	9	4	7	3
Angina Pectoris	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	1
Aneurism	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Arterio Sclerosis	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	6	6	2	4	..
Embolism & Thrombosis	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	..
Diseases of the Veins	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Status Lymphaticus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Dis. of Lymphatic Sys.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Haemorrhage	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Epistaxis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Dis. of Circulatory Sys.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
IV.—Diseases of the Respiratory System.																		
Diseases of the Nasal Fossae	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diseases of Larynx	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Laryngitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Laryngismus Stridulus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Diseases of Larynx	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diseases of the Thyroid body	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Bronchitis	40	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	24	24	6	8	2
Broncho Pneumonia	15	4	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	6	3	5	1
Lobar Pneumonia	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1
Pneumonia	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	2	3	3	..	1
Pleurisy	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..

Table IIIa., 1925.—*Continued.*

CAUSES OF DEATHS.	AGES AT DEATH. All Ages.	Under 5 years. 0 to 1	1 to 2	2 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75	75 and upwards	St. Andrew-the-Less.	St. Andrew-the-Great.	Chesterton.	Cambridge Without.
Diseases of the Respiratory System—continued.																		
Empyema	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pulmonary Congestion	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gangrene of Lung	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Asthma	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	2	5	..	..	..
Pulmonary Emphysema	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
Fibroid Disease of Lung	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Dis. of Respiratory Sys.	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
V.—Diseases of the Digestive System.																		
Diseases of Teeth and Gums	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Dis. of Mouth & Annexa	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Diseases of the Pharynx	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tonsilitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ludwig's Angina	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diseases of Oesophagus	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Perforating Ulcer of Stomach	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..
Inflammation of Stomach	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Diseases of Stomach	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Infective Enteritis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diarrhoea	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
Enteritis	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Gastro Enteritis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dyspepsia under 2 yrs.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Colic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ulceration of Intestines	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Duodenal Ulcer	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Ankylostomiasis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Diseases of Digestive Sys.—cont.																		
Other Intestinal Parasites ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Appendicitis	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Hernia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intestinal Obstruetion	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	1	3	..	2	..
Other Diseases of Intestines ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Acute Yellow Atrophy of Liver	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hydatid Disease of Liver ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cirrhosis Of Liver	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	1	2	4	..	3	..
Ot. Dis. of Liver & Gall Bladder	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Biliary Colic	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
Other Diseases of Liver ..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	2	1	1	1
Diseases of Spleen	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Peritonitis	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Other Dis. of Digestive System	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
VI.—Non Venereal Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System and Annexa.																		
Acute Nephritis	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	2	1	1	..
Bright's Disease	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	4	2	7	1	1	..
Nephritis and Uraemia ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..
Chyluria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Diseases of Kidney ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Abscess of Kidney	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cystie Disease	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suppression of Urine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Culeuli of Urinary Passages ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diseases of Bladder	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..
Diseases of the Urethra ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diseases of Prostate	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	..
Non-Venereal Diseases of Male Genital Organs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uterine Haemorrhage	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uterine Tumour	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Diseases of Uterus ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Disorders of Menstruation ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ovarian Cyst	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Ot. Dis. of Female Genital Or.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diseases of Ovary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-puerperal Dis. of the Breast	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE IIIA., 1925.—*Continued.*

CAUSES OF DEATH.	AGES AT DEATH.														St. Andrew-the-Less.	St. Andrew-the-Great.	Chesterton.	Cambridge Without.
	All Ages.	Under 5 Years.			5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75	75 and upwards.				
		0 to 1	1 to 2	2 to 5														
VII.—The Puerperal State.																		
Accident of Pregnancy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Haemorrhage	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Accidents of Childbirth	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Puerperal Albuminura and Convulsions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Phlegmasia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Insanity	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Dis. of the Breast	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
VIII.—Diseases of the Skin and of the Cellular Tissue.																		
Senile Gangrene	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..
Gangrene of other types	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Carbuncle, Boil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phlegmon, Acute Abscess	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Ulcer, Bedsores	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Eczema	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pemphigus	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Ot. Dis. of Integumentary Sys.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IX.—Diseases of the Bones and of the Organs of Locomotion.																		
Diseases of the Bones	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diseases of the Joints	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Amputations	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ot. Dis. of the Locomotor Sys.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

X.—Malformations.																		
Congenital Hydrocephalus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phimosis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Congenital Malformation of Heart	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Ot. Congenital Malformations	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
XI.—Diseases of the Early Infancy.																		
Premature Birth	14	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	2	1	1
Infantile Atrophy	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	1
Icterus Neonatorum	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sclerema and Œdema Neonatorum	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Want of Breast Milk	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Other diseases peculiar to Early Infancy	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diseases of Umbilicus, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Atelectasis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Injuries at Birth	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cyanosis Neonatorum	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lack of care	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
XII.—Old Age.																		
Senile Dementia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Senile Decay	70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	58	37	14	13	6
XIII.—Affections produced by External Causes.																		
Suicide	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	3	1	..	..
Injury	11	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	2	..	4	1	1	6	4	1	..
Burns and Scalds	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Suffocation	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Drowning	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Starvation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Weather Agencies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gunshot Wounds	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Homicide	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Execution	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Otherwise or not stated	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	1

Table IIIa., 1925.—*Continued.*

CAUSES OF DEATH.	AGES AT DEATH.														St. Andrew-the-Less.	St. Andrew-the-Great.	Chesterton.	Cambridge Without.
	All Ages	Under 5 Years.			5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75	75 and upwards.				
		0 to 1	1 to 2	2 to 5														
XIV.—Ill defined Causes.																		
Dropsy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Syncope (1 year & under 70) ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	1	..
Heart failure (1 yr. & under 70)	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus (1 year and under 70) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Teething	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pyrexia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Ill-defined Deaths ..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..
Causes not specified	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19